FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TRUD: U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN ASIA CRITICIZED

AU151429 Sofia BTA in English 1315 GMT 15 Apr 82

["Neither 'Euroshima', Nor New Hiroshima" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 15 Apr (BTA) -- The U.S.A. is not only maintaining an enormous striking force in Asia but it is also deliberately fanning up the hotbed of tension, placing a barrier on the way of settling the conflict situations, it is sowing discords and animosity among the Asian peoples, this is what Mr Vassarion Sisnyov, political observer of the Soviet TRUD writes today in [Bulgaria's] TRUD.

In a commentary under the above headline which has been written especially for the newspaper of the Bulgarian trade unions, the Soviet journalist notes that to the U.S. foreign political course on the Asian Continent the peaceful policy of the USSR -- a state which on the strength of her geographical situation is vitally interested in the tranquil existence of its eastern borders, is opposed. Mr Sisnyov points out that the Soviet Government regards the constructive ideas of the other Asian peoples with understanding and demonstrates a readiness to conduct negotiations on all topical peace and security matters of its neighbours. The author recalls that the USSR was one of the first states in the world to back up the principles of the Bandung conference and the UN declaration for declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The Soviet country has repeatedly set forth concrete proposals for adopting measures of trust in the Far East. A convincing reaffirmation of the peaceful nature of the Soviet policy in Asia was Mr Leonid Brezhnev's recent speech in Tashkent. Neither "Euroshima", nor a new Hiroshima must be repeated. And this depends on the peoples of Europe and Asia, the commentary reads in conclusion.

LUKANOV RECEIVES SFRY ECONOMICS OFFICIAL

AU151546 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Sofia, 15 Apr (BTA) -- Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and deputy chairman of the ministerial council of Bulgaria, received Mr Imer Pulja, member of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and federal secretary of the market and the general economic questions. At the talks, views were exchanged on a wide range of topics related to bilateral economic cooperation. The Bulgarian minister of finance, Mr Belcho Belchev, took part in the talks.

DZHUROV PRESENTS MEDALS TO SOVIET GENERALS

AU151956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense, presented the Jubilee Medal marking Bulgaria's 1,300th anniversary to Soviet marshals, generals and officers of the USSR Army during a ceremony held at the Bulgarian Embassy in Moscow today. This award is presented to them by the State Council for their contribution to consolidating the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the armed forces and peoples of Bulgaria and the USSR.

The Soviet military officials awarded were: Marshal Sergey Sokolov, first deputy minister of defense; Army Gen Vladimir Tolubko; the following deputy ministers of defense -- Aleksandr Koldunov, commander in chief of the air defense forces and marshal of aviation; Pavel Kutakhov, chief marshal of aviation; Sergey Gorshkov, admiral of the naval forces; Army Gen Semyon Kurkotkin; Army Gen Aleksandr Altunin; Army Gen Vitaliy Shabanov; Army Gen Ivan Shkadov; Ivan Bagramyan, marshal of the Soviet Union; Col Gen Aleksandr (Zhyaltov) and others. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov warmly congratulated the Soviet military commanders on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and its Politburo, and on behalf of the Bulgarian Government, and conveyed cordial greetings to them on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov. Sergey Sokolov, marshal of the Soviet Union, expressed gratitude on behalf of those awarded.

10TH ALL-TRADE UNION CONGRESS OPENS 15 APRIL

LD151412 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] A 4-day session of the 10th All Trade Union Congress started this morning in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague. Its participants welcomed a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia and the Federal Government led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front.

Other members of the delegation are: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Vaclav Hula, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Josef Lenart; Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee; and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulus Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik. Also present are members of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

A place in the honorary presidium was also taken by representatives of the Central Council of Trade Unions headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Ibrahim Zakariyah, secretary general of the WFTU; WFTU representatives and delegation heads of foreign trade union organizations.

After the opening of the congress, the delegates elected the congress' working presidium and approved the program and deliberation order of the congress. They also elected members of the Mandate, Election, Drafting and Press Commission and Commission for the Regulations of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

A report on the activity after the Ninth All-Trade Union Congress and tasks of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the further period of the building of an advanced socialist society was delivered by Karel Hoffmann.

Husak Address

LD151754 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1240 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president at the afternoon session of the 10th Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement on 15 April in Prague -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, esteemed guests, dear foreign friends. Allow me, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the Central Committee of the National Front, of the Czechoslovak Government, on behalf of the delegation present here and on my own behalf to greet you cordially, delegates to the 10th All-Trade Union Congress and through you the more than 7 million members, activists and functionaries of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. [applause]

The 10th All-Trade Union Congress is one of the most important political events in the life of our state this year. This proceeds from the fact that the trade union movement, as the mass organization of the working class and of other working people, fulfills an irreplaceable role in the building of an advanced socialist society.

Your congress will review the results so far and will outline the further directions of the work of trade unions in the solution of important questions dealing with many spheres of the life of our state. We are convinced that its conclusions will contribute to the further activation of working people in the struggle to implement the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress which the trade unions as well as other social organizations and political parties of the National Front have endorsed. And this was also the spirit of the report delivered by Comrade Hoffmann.

The precongress meetings and conferences from enterprise organizations to congresses of unions and trade union organizations in both national republics were held during a period of a great political work and were a great political school for millions of our working people. A fundamental feature for them is the fact that they became a new confirmation of the trust and full support of trade union members for the policy of the CPCZ. This corresponds to the tradition of the unity of goals and the close cooperation between the party and revolutionary trade unions which has been created and strengthened in long decades of joint struggle for the political and social rights of the working class and of all working people. This has been the case since the very beginning of the CPCZ, in hard class struggles against exploitation, for bread and work, in the period of the bourgeois republic, in the struggle against fascism and for national freedom, for the strengthening of the people's democratic system, in the deci ive performance of trade unions in the glorious February days of 1948 and in the entire period of the building and development of socialism in our country. We are convinced that this will also be the case in the future.

Enemies of the working class, enemies of socialism have always made and still make great efforts to disturb the joint approach of trade unions and communist parties, to break the unity of the trade union movement itself. Under the slogan of the so-called independence of trade unions they in fact endeavor to lead them away from positions of consistent class struggle. The Czechoslovak working people have their experiences from the years of struggle against the bourgeosie and from the crisis-ridden period of the second half of the sixties.

We appreciate very much the fact that the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, a united trade union organization of Czechoslovak working people, endorses consistently and fully the leading role of the CPCZ in society and its program, and participates actively in its fulfillment.

The CPCZ appreciates highly the role of trade unions. It sees in their good work an important force in the building and development of our socialist society.

We regard united and strong trade unions as a great revolutionary gain of our people. In the future, too, our party will pay great attention to strengthening its firm ties with trade unions. Ensuring that communists stand in the forefront of trade union work and that the unity of the trade union movement is strengthened further and that its influence and authority is reinforced. [applause]

Comrades, the deliberations conducted by trade unionists in the period leading up to the congress brought many enterprising and valuable ideas and proposals regarding a better organization and management of production, the planning of the economy, the improving of the living and working conditions of the people, and of trade union activity itself. The comrades who spoke before me from this platform also addressed themselves along these lines. Out of these precongressional discussions there came out many good and useful ideas and a not a small number of justified critical and self-critical words flowing from the interests of the working people desiring that things move forward better and that we succeed in our work.

The state and economic as well as trade union bodies must see to it that these ideas and suggestions are not pushed aside and forgotten and that they are fully utilized.

We highly commend the responsible approach of trade union members and their views on fundamental political issues. We are gratified by their work activity and initiative. We know that in many sectors the fulfillment of tasks is not easy. The more so we appreciate the broad development of socialist competition and the pledges through which trade union members want to contribute to their mastering. I want to voice to our Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, its members, activists and officials, to all working people the thanks of the CPCZ Central Committee for their selfless work, which is an important contribution to the further development of the socialist homeland, the strengthening of our internationalist-based ties with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. [applause]

We are convinced that the deliberations of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress will take place in the spirit of an exacting critical and self-critical look at one's own work as well as in the spirit of awareness of the high degree of joint responsibility of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement as the largest organization of the National Front for the further development of our society.

We attentively heard the report of the Central Trade Union Council delivered by Comrade Hoffman, and I can say as my first impression that we are convinced that you are going in a straight direction and in the right spirit. The report constitutes a favorable balance sheet of the significant share of trade unions in the building of socialism. It demonstrates convincingly their active participation in the creation and realization of the policy of our party and state. The elaboration and fulfillment of national economic plans and its management and administration. Equally, it documents a great share of trade unions in the improvement of conditions of the life and work of our people and care for their educational needs.

The struggle for the development of socialism is a common affair of the whole of society and the active, selfless work of working people. The essential guarantee of its successes is the common course of action of the communist party, the socialist state, trade unions and the whole National Front. Comrade Leonid Ilicy Brezhnev spoke about this very tellingly in his speech at the recent congress of Soviet trade unionists.

I quote: The party, state and trade unions of our country each discharge their own role but they work in harmony and in a coordinated manner. In this harmony, in this unity lies the guarantee of successes of the cause of communism.

This is experience proven by the practice of building socialism in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia as well as other states of the socialist community. The CPCZ highly values the fact that our trade unions are leaning consistenly on this Leninist experience and in this issue stand on a totally unequivocal principled standpoint. This also constitutes in the future one of the basic sources of our strength and our future successes.

Comrades! The 5 years that have elapsed since the Ninth All-Trade Union Congress were filled with great effort. We achieved a number of good results but we also had to tackle numerous complicated problems and had to overcome a large number of obstacles. We have not succeeded in achieving all our aims and in fulfilling all the intensions embodied in our plans. In making an overall objective assessment of the results achieved we can, however, state with full justification that good work was accomplished.

We recorded further progress in the economic and cultural development of our society. The socialist order was further strengthened and the moral and political unity of the people was also further deepened. The foreign political position of our state was reinforced. We acquired new experiences and knowledge. All this created good preconditions for our march onward.

The correctness of our Marxist-Leninist path, the general line of building an advanced socialist society, which was specified further at the 16th CPCZ Congress was proven fully and unequivocally. The congress set out a demanding program for the future economic, social and cultural development of our society, the deepening of socialist democracy, the unity of the people, the nations and nationalities of our country, the strengthening of the international position of the CSSR as a firm link in the socialist community. What we have to concentrate our forces on today is to ensure that we translate into practice with an even greater consistency this general line set out by the congress, and in all sectors too.

When setting out our aims we proceeded from the growing needs of our society, from the will and resolve of our people to work for progress in our country, for the advantages of socialism and the intensification of cooperatior with the countries of the socialist community. In this we fully took into consideration the fact that there occured a substantial increase in the exactingness of our internal, and a marked worsening of external, economic conditions. In our policy we cannot proceed from what we would like to have but from the strict respecting of the objective situation.

We mentioned on more than one occasion that in the world economy there occured a rapid increase in the prices of fuels, energy, raw materials and (?the like). Acquiring these from domestic production has not become any easier either. The pace of scientific and technological development also increased rapidly, which places further demands on and increases competition in the export field. The crisis in the capitalist world was intensified. Imperialism has also been stepping up politically -- motivated discriminatory measures against the socialist countries. This course of action is in variance with the valid norms of international law and with the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

More conspicuous in this situation is the vital importance for us of developing all-round cooperation and economic integration with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community.

Our state is confronted with very complex problems in the development of the national economy which, to a large extent, depends on the import of raw materials and on the export of industrial goods. The 16th Party Congress provided a realistic but demanding course for the solution of these problems; for example, the demand to accelerate the transformation of the national economy toward the line of intensive development, and to realize consistently the strategic line of raising of the effectiveness of production and the quality of all work. Unlike the previous 5-year plan, we must now ensure the further development of the economy with practically the same or even lower resources of fuels, energy, metals and other raw materials. The growth in production must be based on raising the productivity of labor while reducing the number of workers. To an ever greater extent we are directing our attention toward intensive utilization of our own raw materials base, although in some cases this is connected with considerable demands on investment development and with greater costs and ecological problems. It is necessary to ensure a considerable increase in the proportion of high standard technologically sophisticated products and thus an increase in the valorization of material and energy resources. It is necessary to utilize much more intensively the existing basic funds. Apart from the necessary new building construction, we must also concentrate our means on the modernization of construction and of scientific-technological development.

As a basic task of all-social importance, we are placing more emphasis on raising our self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs. Everywhere in production, and also in the non-productive sphere, we are following and will continue to follow the course of strict, good economy including increasing the pressure to cut back administration. Alas, we are not very successful in this.

Consistent achievement of these goals also serves the main prerequisite for the realization of our intentions in the sphere of living standards, as laid down by the 16th CPCZ Congress. Our people know well from their experience how they benefit from socialism. We can be proud of social changes, the increase in the material and cultural standards of the broad masses, the development of our village, the growth in education and culture. We can be proud of vast social achieveemnts. To maintain the high living standards achieved, as we have been able to do despite the difficulties of the past few years, is a very demanding and mobilizing task. It is not a question of good will or of desire. Above all it is a question of creating the necessary economic resources. It is upon this, above all, that we concentrate our efforts, and in some sectors it is necessary to adopt also certain so-called unpopular measures which are, however, inevitable from the point of view of the general interests of society and the further balanced development of the economy.

The conclusions of the 16th party congress provide long-term prospects and securities for our people and these stand out particularly clearly in comparison with the current capitalist world where even in the industrially most developed countries there are million-strong armies of unemployed, where state budgets have deficits going into billions, where there is a general dismantling of social achievements, an all-pervading helplessness and loss of life securities is spreading.

At the same time we speak openly about difficulties and shortcomings in our country which we must overcome. At the sessions of the party Central Committee, of the government, of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and on other occasions we deal with these shortcomings, disclose their causes and point out ways of overcoming them. A lot has already been done in this direction. In 1981 we paid great attention to strengthening the balance of the external economic relations. We have also made certain progress in savings of fuel and energy, in reducing material costs and in some other spheres. We have a number of good enterprises and outstanding collectives which are achieving top results capable of favorable comparison with world standards. This confirms the fact that in those places where communists, economic workers and trade unionists jointly and energetically carry out their tasks, things progress forward better. However, the overall results so far do not reflect our possibilities or needs. A substantial turn in the effectiveness of the entire economy is even more pressing because in 1982, apart from the tasks we have anticipated for some time already, we must also overcome the results of a lower harvest in 1981, achieve substantial savings in the construction of oil-based products and strengthen the balance in external economic relations. In 1983 things will not be simpler either. For this reason the party Central Committee has laid down, as a principal demand, that congress resolutions be introduced more speedily and with greater emphasis, that problems be solved more energetically and that difficulties and shortcomings be overcome with greater determination. This sounds like a general statement but in every sphere things can be translated into a very concrete and accurate language.

A number of tasks, such as changing the structure of production, are of a long-term nature owing to their complexity. We are also dealing with this. The main emphasis now is to be put on a more effective utilization of all possibilities to achieve concrete effective results in our economy more quickly. This goes above all, for the fulfillment of the economic plan for 1982. The point is that we must be more flexible, emphatic and consistent in mobilizing all political, economic, social and moral resources and organizational reserves for a speedy increase in the effectiveness of the economy. Such reserves are everywhere. It is possible and necessary to improve work without delays.

In the central bodies a number of measures are being prepared and implemented in order to concentrate forces on the main tasks, on raising agricultural production, above all plant production, on rationing consumption as regards energy and raw materials, on bringing about a turn in the construction industry and investment construction where there is little to be proud of, on improving the situation in market supplies where there are problems, and on other spheres. The plan for 1982, on the basis of a realistic assessment of the situation, lays down a slower rate of development while putting the main emphasis on the qualitiative aspects of production, on the necessary reduction in the volume of investment projects and, at the same time, on their timely commissioning, on strict utility and economy of imports and the raising of export performances.

The preliminary data on the fulfillment of tasks in the first quarter of the year show that apart from positive results there are serious problems in a number of spheres. A number of industrial enterprises so far do not quite fulfill the planned targets. This shows again the pressing nature of the demands for increasing the effort for consistent fulfillment of the tasks of the plan. We cannot come to terms with the increased demands and more demanding conditions for the improvement of efficiency and quality of work by complaining or looking for excuses, but only by doing better work. This is a hackneyed truth but still it is a truth. Our economy has the necessary conditions for making it possible for us to gradually master the new situation and to continue forward. Therefore it is so important today to what degree we are able to utilize and mobilize these internal forces in our economy.

A substantial improvement in the standard and efficiency of all managerial work at all levels plays a key role in the process. Therefore the CPCZ Central Committee demands from all leading bodies that they enforce the economic policy of the party, secure the fulfillment of economic plans in all main indices more firmly, with more initiative, with a consistent implementation of all approved resolutions and measures. In managerial work we ought to overcome certain inclinations to give in to a routine, to make it all easy, a simplified approach, low standards and lack of discipline. We stress that in the given conditions, the set of measures for the improvement of planned management in national economy was fully applied and further developed. Enterprises and working collectives were more financially involved in achieving better results; they were made more responsible for their management and were able to make independent decisions with regard to production. More than before, their resources for renumeration, development and social programs were dependent on the quality of work.

Comrades, it is true more than even before that the struggle for further development of the economy, for the improvement in the productivity of work, for higher frugality, for application and mastery of new technology ought to involve all working people, working collectives, working class, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia as well as all other working people. We have to learn to count every crown we spend, to be good managers in the use of every ton of material and every kilowatt hour, of every machine, of every hectare of arable land, of every working hour. We cannot afford any waste, any pretense of grandeur, or substandard work. We ought to increase our effort to make people understand the demands correctly and adopt them. Words on their own are not sufficient. It is necessary to take care that they are applied to life without further delay. As a result, we have to increase our demands for political, organizational and ideological-educational work. It is necessary to make the widest group of working people understand correctly the new conditions, their causes, tasks stemming from them and, above all, make them work actively for their implementation.

All these demands increase the tasks set for all activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. They underline the coresponsibility of the trade unions for the fulfillment of the plans of socioeconomic development of our country. The interests of the working class, of all working people demand that the contribution of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement to the implementation of the general line of further development of socialist society and the efficiency of the economy be increased. If we want to go on living in a manner appropriate to the general standard and demand of today, then we have to become better managers and better workers.

In the course of fulfillment of economic tasks, the trade unions have accumulated a great many experiences and have done a great deal of merited work. However, like the whole society, party, state and economic bodies and all organizations of the National Front, trade unions today also face important questions that they can no longer postpone; for example, how to increase the effectiveness of labor, how to help raise the effectiveness of the economy; What to do to markedly speed up scientific and technological development and to make better use of our machines.

The production and economic role of trade unions has always been linked primarily with the questions of the activity of the working class, all working people, with questions concerning the productivity and quality of work, economies, remuneration and strengthening of socialist work discipline. From the two but nonetheless singular [dvojjediny] role of trade unions in safeguarding the interests of the working people, there flows an obligation for them to actively share in tackling all these questions. They can and indeed must do a great deal in particular in the further development of working initiative and socialist competition.

As an expression of liberated labor and of the conscious will to contribute to the more rapid development of society, to pave the way to progress and to give an example of a new attitude to work, socialist competition in the current period has an exceptionally strong economic as well as political and moral significance. It is the foremost duty of the state, of economic and trade union bodies to create favorable conditions for its development and to see to it that it is rid of any formalism and to ensure that higher forms, distinctly orientated on quality, economy and technical growth of production, as already outlined in the report of the Central Council of Trade Unions, are increasingly applied.

In the field of remuneration the trade unions together with the economic bodies should intensify their struggle against the very widespread and deeply harmful egalitarianism so as to ensure that the socialist principle of remuneration in accordance with the work done becomes a social norm. Trade unions can do a great deal to ensure that honest and frontranking workers set the tone at every place of work. To ensure that a genuine atmosphere of demandingness prevails and that the collectives themselves stand up against slipshod work practices and irresponsibility, and cultivate discipline and good organization both in their own interest and in the interest of society as a whole.

Comrades, the growth of the joint responsibility of trade unions for the further advancement of the national economy is linked inseparably with their important mission in promoting workers' welfare. We stress with justification that the basic prerequisite for this is the development of production. But equally important for the development of the economy is the satisfaction of the needs and justified interests of the working people. Under socialism the care for the working man, for improving his working and living conditions is no longer the mission of trade unions alone. To serve the interests of the people is the prime and most important task of the communist party and of the socialist state. In the socialist order the activity of trade unions has a fundamentally new political socio-economic basis. The issue is not that of defending the interests of the working people against the state but against individual officials and in particular the leading ones when they do not discharge their duties, abuse their authority and violate the principles of our policy and the legitimate rights of the working people. We fully support the standpoint contained in the report of the Central Council of Trade Unions that trade unions make full use of their legitimate rights and act resolutely against all such instances and through their activity work actively to forestall them and, should they occur, remedy the matters rapidly.

The possibilities and resources of trade unions in pursuing the interests and rights of the working people are broad and multifaceted. Comrade Hoffmann has shwon me a summary of the legal norms defining the scope of trade union activity. Simply, these possibilities are legal and all this is aimed at making it possible for trade unions to fulfill all their roles. They have a vast jurisdiction in solving labor-legal questions, social affairs of individuals and collectives. They have a broad scope for activity in improving the working and living conditions of the people, in raising cultural standards and safety at work, in caring for the working conditions of women and the education of working youth.

In particular, I would like to emphasize that great attention must be paid to the new generation -- to apprentices and to others. School is one thing, a place of employment is another. The new generation starts work in enterprises; young people do not have enough experience, as Comrade Hoffmann mentioned in the report, and therefore, we must think of the new generation very carefully at every place of work, as regards our attitudes and our help. The same goes for the entire sphere of health care, recretation of the working people and cultural - educational activity. In all these directions it is necessary to think about the standards of trade union work and to improve its quality. There is no type of work where we can say that we have no reserves, that nothing can be improved, that is that quality cannot be raised. There is no such type of work, in the party, in trade unions or in the state bodies.

In talking about further improving the care of working people, I would like to mention one more question which concerns the everyday life of the people. It is the entire sphere of services. At the 16th congress we emphasized that the good functioning of services is not just an ecnomic but also a highly political question. In order to further improve the work of services a number of measures are being prepared. At its next session the CPCZ Central Committee will also deal with this question, in connection with the general work of the national committees. At the same time it is necessary that trade unions themselves, above all those trade union bodies and organizations which work in this politically sensitive sphere, make a more active contribution to the raising of the standards and culture of services of all sorts, to the elimination of various demonstrations of dishonesty and racketeering. In this sphere, too, our trade unions must make greater demands on the development of their checking and educational activity; in carrying out this activity they must closely cooperate with the relevant bodies, above all with the national committees.

As you see, we must talk all the time about work and its improvement -- but the times are such that an idle talk, albeit a nice one, is of no use.

Comrades, on the level achieved in the development of our society, the strengthening of the role of trade unions in the deepening and developing of socialist democracy is assuming an ever greater importance. Everyday life confirms that the ever-growing participation of the working people in decisions concerning questions of production management, in the activity of the national committees and representative bodies of all levels, is very important. Direct participation of the people in management is a great achievement of socialism, it is an important factor of its further successful development. Our constitution, our entire legislative system, gives vast rights and possibilities to the trade unions in this respect and at the same time also gives them great responsibility. In our society we facilitate the participation of the working people in the management of production through the revolutionary trade unions. The interests of our people and socialism demand that trade unions pursue these rights to their full extend and that their role in all spheres of social life is further deepened. In those situations where there may be a need for it, these functions can be further developed. The demand formulated at the 16th party congress fully applies to trade unions -- that in the next and more complex stage they must develop their activity with far greater demands and must make a more active contribution to the solving of new economic and social problems, support and develop the understanding of and feeling for everything new.

It is necessary that trade unions broadly generalize the progressive experiences of leading workers, that they are able to correctly combine local and all-social interests. This increases the demands on political and professional preparedness of trade union officials, on their ability to make a decision in a competent way and on the basis of concrete knowledge. Everyday's connection with practice, good knowledge of the people, work with people, the knowledge of their interests and needs -- these are now the essentials of successful work of a trade union official. Allow me to add that even some trade union officials and bodies are not completely immune to the disease of bureaucratism. Naturally, this does not go only for trade unions.

The precongress discussion has shown that in all these questions there still are plenty of reserves in the activity of trade unions, plenty of possibilities for further improving the quality of work. In order to be able to successfully fulfill their tasks, trade unions must closely cooperate and coordinate their work with the state and, above all, economic bodies and leading workers. As regards this question, a number of justified comments have also been raised, both at the address of trade union bodies and officials and as regards the activity of leading economic workers. Not all economic workers are fully aware that active work with the people, the application and realization of good ideas, and a concrete and businesslike assessment and solution of critical comments, is an inseparable feature of a good trade union official, and at the same time it is an important factor in the raising of quality and effectiveness of production. For this reason, all party, state and trade union bodies and officials must make an unceasing effort leading to creating, in all places of work, a broad space for ensuring the necessary organizational, economic and political-educational prerequisites for the development of initiative of the working people and for their active participation in the assessment and united progress in the solving of work tasks. They must consistently see to it that every justified comment, every useful suggestion, is assessed and utilized. In such an environment the working people will be truly active and effective participants in the struggle for the implementation of the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress

Comrades, the conditions in which we realize the program of development of advanced socialist society is being deeply influenced by the events taking place in the world. For this reason we pay foremost attention to the international situation and the foreign-political activity of Czechoslovakia -- these questions being permanently in the center of lively public interest. At the 16th CPCZ Congress our stances regarding the fundamental problems of international development, and the aims and tasks of our foreign policy, were clearly formulated. This has been taken into account also by the congress report of the Central Council of Trade Unions on the activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement on the international scene. One cannot but support this report.

The development of the international situation in recent years and months has been causing justified anxiety and concern among the people. The cause lies in the dangerous course followed by the most reactionary forces of imperialism, above all by the United States. As a result of this course the situation in the world has been complicated, tension has increased and all that is positive that was achieved in the sphere of detente, in the 1970s above all, has been endangered.

U.S. imperialism has once again spun the wheel of the arms race in an attempt to disturb the existing balance of forces and to accumulate a military might which will enable it to dictate its conditions to the world.

Alongside this, the imperialist reaction has launched a broad, hostile and slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community. They would like to weaken their international authority and influence, discredit the ideas of socialism and reduce their attractiveness [?and undermine] the unity of the socialist community. Imperialism placed great hopes in the onslaught of the counter revolutionary and antisocialist forces in the Polish People's Republic. This is why its representatives reacted with such anger and hatred to the resolute measures carried out by the Polish leadership in line with the Constitution in December last year to save socialism, ward off counterrevolution and avert political and economic chaos and anarchy.

Our party, the working people of our country, are in this struggle firmly on the side of the forces of the Polish people devoted to socialism. We confirmed this again during the recent talks held in the course of the visit to Prague of the Polish state and party delegation headed by Comrade Jaruzelski.

The danger which the policy of imperialism represents for world peace cannot be underestimated. Against this course, along which the most reactionary imperialist forces would like to drive mankind, the states of the socialist community are waging a struggle for peace, for the restoration and continuation of the process of easing tensions, for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation among states.

The basis of this policy is the peace program approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, which has been elaborated further in a number of constructive proposals submitted by the Soviet Government and in the recent and latest speeches by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at the AUCCTU Congress and at a meeting in Tashkent. This program provides a concrete direction and reason for the struggle to avert the threat of a war. This struggle is headed by the states of the socialist community and is being joined by ever broader progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces. They are linked together by the awareness that in international relations there is today no less important and urgent a task than the struggle to avert the threat of war and defend peace.

The significance of this program lies in the creation of a realistic base to resolve the most burning problems of the contemporary world and this is why enormous social forces throughout the world are engaged in promoting it.

Czechoslovakia fully supports this peace policy which provides a guarantee for the peaceful life of our people. We share actively in the effort to implement its objectives. It is in the very conditions of today that our nations realize once again how vitally important and irreplaceable for the sovereignty, independence and security of our homeland and for its socialist future are the firm bonds of friendship, alliance and mutual cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other countries of the socialist community. [applause]

This policy is a concrete expression of the vital interests of our people and this is why it has met with their unreserved support. We value the fact that in its realization we are also able to rely on the active participation and support of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, which works to promote it both at home and in its international contacts.

Comrades: In conclusion, allow me to greet the delegations of fraternal trade unions from many countries of the world which are participating in the 10th All-Trade Union Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement. I want to assure them of our full solidarity in the struggles for national freedom and social justice, for social progress and peace.

I wish total success to the deliberation of your congress, the congress of builders and managers of our homeland. To the whole of our Revolutionary Trade Union Movement I wish successes in its future work for the flourishing of our socialist state, in the interest of the happy peaceful life of our people. [applause]

Long live our working people, builders of an advanced society. [applause] May our Revolutionary Trade Union Movement grow in strength. [applause]

Long live our firm friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist states. [applause] May our dear homeland, the CSSR, flourish further. [applause] Long live the leading force of our society, the CPCZ. [applause]

Husak Sees Socialist Delegates

LD152102 Prague CTK in English 1802 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Prague 15 Apr (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, received here today the heads of delegations of the socialist countries attending the congress of Czechoslovak trade unions.

He informed them of the efforts of Czechoslovak working people to implement the resolutions of the 16th congress of the communist party, and the important role played by the seven million trade union movement which contributed greatly to the achievement of all positive results in the building of an advanced socialist society.

Gustav Husak also stressed the importance of the struggle of all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces to preserve peace and to avert the danger of war. He appreciated the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, and said that their firm unity was the decisive factor in their struggle against the dangerous, aggressive policy of imperialism. Trade unions, as the mass-membership organizations of working people, have an important role and a great responsibility also in this struggle, Gustav Husak said.

Congress Continues 16 Apr

LD161040 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] The 10th All-Trade Union Congress continues at the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague today with a discussion on the report of the Central Council of Trade Unions about the activity since the Ninth All-Trade Union Congress and the targets of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the next stage of construction of the advanced socialist society, and on a report by the Auditing Commission of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The delegates dealt in the first part of this morning's negotiations in particular with the results of enterprising actions of the working people of the Skoda enterprise in Plzen, in fulfilling the demanding tasks of the nuclear program, with the cooperation of the working people of the USSR and other socialist countries, and by improving the working and living environment. They pointed out the shortage and poor quality of protective equipment for work. They also spoke about the problems of trade union members in Prague, in various branches, discussed the important position of trade unions in a socialist community, the cooperation of trade union bodies and organizations with management of enterprises, and the standard of production meetings.

The delegates to the 10th All-Trade Union Congress also underlined the importance of education of young workers and paid attention to the fulfillment of targets of production in export, and to the application of the set of measures to individual places of work.

The leading negotiations of Czechoslovak trade union members was greeted in the first part of the morning negotiations by leading representatives of fraternal trade union organizations from the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland.

The 10th All-Trade Union Congress in the Palace of Culture in Prague receives hundreds of letters, greetings and reports about the fulfilled or offered socialist pledges in honor of the congress.

SINDERMANN-LED DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN MAPUTO

Meets Local Representatives

LD152204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1849 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Maputo, 15 Apr (ADN) -- On the third day of its visit to Mozambique the GDR People's Chamber delegation, headed by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, met for an exchange of experiences on Thursday with the 80 deputies of the Supreme People's Assembly of Maputo. At the meeting Antonio Hama Thai, chairman of the Maputo Executive Council, informed the delegation about the structure of the city administration and the tasks of the people's representation in the capital.

Visits Mozambique Museum

LD151536 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1444 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Maputo, 15 Apr (ADN) -- The People's Chamber delegation, headed by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, which is currently visiting Mozambique, familiarized itself today with the liberation struggle of the Mozambique people and the revolutionary development of the country since achieving independence at the museum of the revolution in Maputo.

Fernando Ganhao, member of the Permanent Commission of the Supreme People's Assembly in Mozambique, explained pictures and other documents which show the situation of the Mozambique people during colonialism.

Horst Sindermann wrote the following in the museum's guest book: "With great respect the delegation of the GDR People's Chamber has relived in this museum of the revolution the historical liberation struggle of the Mozambique people under the leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo]. In the firm conviction that the coming years will give grounds for the further documentation on successful building of socialism, I wish the Frelimo and all Mozambique comrades and friends continued strength and success."

MUBARAK MEETS WITH GDR AMBASSADOR 14 APR

LD141856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, 14 Apr (ADN) -- Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received the GDR ambassador to Egypt, Hans-Juergen Weitz on Wednesday for a talk. The ambassador conveyed the greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council which President Mubarak then reciprocated. During the meeting, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on international developments of mutual interest and bilateral relations.

MPR MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES, MEETS HOFFMANN

LD151502 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia, the ministers of defense of the GDR and the Mongolian People's Republic respectively, today praised the successful development of relations between the two countries' armies. During a meeting in Berlin, they drew attention to the fact that the soldiers of the GDR and the Mongolian People's Army are making major efforts alongside the Soviet Armed Forces in order to safeguard socialist achievements and peace.

The Mongolian military delegation, which arrived in Berlin today, is to visit troop units and schools of the national People's Army.

Talks Continue

LD151740 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr (ADN) -- Satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the armies of the GDR and Mongolia was expressed by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, and Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia, member of the MPRP Central Committee and minister of defense. Colonel General Abhia is leading a Mongolian Army delegation which arrived in Berlin on Thursday.

In a talk at the GDR Defense Ministry it was stressed that the soldiers of the GDR and Mongolia make great efforts at the side of the forces of the USSR and the other fraternal armies to reliably defend the socialist gains and peace.

During a luncheon in honor of the guests, Army General Heinz Hoffmann said that the members of the GDR Army cultivate friendship and comradeship in arms with the Soviet Union and its forces in the same conscientious manner as the workers and soldiers of the MPR. The fulfillment of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress serves the same noble aims of securing peace and improving the material and cultural standard of living of the working people as did the realization of the tasks of the 18th MPRP Congress.

Colonel General Abhia stressed that the members of the armies of both states were closely united in the common responsibility to protect socialism and secure peace.

On the same day the Mongolian defense minister and the delegation members laid wreaths at the Unter Den Linden Memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism and at the Memorial of Honor for the Soviet heroes who died in Berlin-Treptow.

BORDER VIOLATION DETENTIONS REPORTED 9-10 APR

Staaken Arrest

AU141140 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 9 April 1982 the GDR security organs caught red-handed and detained Monika Boehm, resident of Berlin (West), at the Staaken GDR border crossing station. As a paid agent of the criminal Fuerch gang she had participated in subversive crimes on the GDR transit routes. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued. The car used for the crime -- an Opel Manta with license plates B-AK 7812 -- was impounded.

Oschersleben Arrest

AU141116 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 10 April 1982 FRG citizen Herbert Dzur violated the GDR state border in the Oschersleben area. He was detained. The details of the border violation are being examined by the GDR authorities.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO INDONESIA -- The GDR and Indonesia are in agreement that world peace must be preserved. At a reception in Jakarta for the new GDR Ambassador Werner Petersen, the president of the Republic of Indonesia, Suharto, stated the interest of his country in deepening bilateral relations, especially in the economic field. The coming 5-year plan of Indonesia offers favorable conditions for this, the president said. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 10 Apr 82 LD]

JUHAR APPOINTED NEW INTERNAL TRADE MINISTER

LD151346 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Dr Zoltan Juhar [formerly state secretary for internal trade] is Hungary's new minister of internal trade. Dr Vilmos Saghy, the former minister, asked to be retired and the Presidential Council relieved him of his post with recognition of his services. At the same time it appointed Dr Zoltan Juhar to the post of minister, it appointed Miklos Andriko as state secretary of internal trade.

The Presidential Council conferred the Order of the Red Banner of Labor on Dr Vilmos Saghy on the occasion of his retirement in recognition of his successful activities over several decades. The award was presented by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

LAZAR MEETS WITH VISITING GDR MINISTER 15 APRIL

LD152230 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 15 Apr (MTI) -- Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee, received Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the [GDR] Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology here today. He is visiting Budapest at the invitation of Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Talks between Gyorgy Aczel and Dr. Herbert Weiz opened here on Thursday morning. The talks were also attended by Dr Gyula Szeker, chairman of the National Technical Development Commission. The conferees discussed the measures to be taken to promote bilateral scientific and technical cooperation.

LAZAR RECEIVES USSR'S TALYZIN 15 APRIL

LD152224 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Budapest, 15 Apr (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and member of the HSWP Political Committee, received on Thursday Nikolay Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and president of the Soviet section of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Commission, who is in Hungary to hold talks with Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, president of the commission's Hungarian section, on the actual questions of economic cooperation between the two countries. Also present at the meeting, held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, was [as received] Jozsef Marjai and Vladimir Bazovsky, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Budapest.

NEMETH HOLDS MEETING ON FOREIGN, DOMESTIC POLICY

LD152338 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Karoly Nemeth gave a briefing on foreign and domestic policy questions at a meeting of county party activists in Miskolc. The member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee spent 2 days in Borsod County. Yesterday the leaders of the county briefed him on the situation, economic achievements and problems of the northern industrial district.

LEADERS REPLY TO SOVIET ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

For the text of the reply from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Soviet leaders greetings on the 37th Hungarian liberation anniversary, as published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 April, page 1, see the East Europe section of the 16 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

WARSAW UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, TEACHERS STRIKE

NC151638 Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Apr (AFP) -- Warsaw University students and teachers today expressed partial solidarity with a call for a 15-minute boycott of classes in protest at the dismissal of the university's rector, Professor Henryk Samsonowicz, faculty sources said.

The sources said the boycott call, issued by the majority of faculty councils, was most successful in the History Department, where the majortiy of the 20 or so teachers interrupted classes and marched out into the corridors, followed by their students.

In the Philology Department, nearly 60 first-year students joined in the strike, with the permission of their teacher, who however did not himself join in the protest movement.

But in the law faculty, no-one appeared to have gone on strike.

The extent of the boycott was difficult for outsiders to gauge, as according to the sources, it is a "staggered strike" spread over a week. Similar demonstrations, they said, may be expected in the next few days.

Prof Samsonowicz, former dean of the history faculty, was one of the first university rectors to be elected under the autonomy enjoyed by institutions of higher learning before the state of siege was declared last December. In January, he was expelled from the communist party and sacked by the Ministry of Education on April 7.

AGRICULTURAL CHECKUP REVEALS SHORTCOMINGS

LD152000 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpts] During the news we received the following statement:

On the basis of the decision by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in the last 10 days of March the regional operational groups supplemented by officers of the technological and quartermaster services of the army and by civilian experts carried out a checkup on the preparations for the spring work in agriculture.

As you remember, less than a month ago this checkup was announced in our news bulletin by Lt Gen Wladyslaw Mroz, chief of the armed forces inspectorate.

Today's press has published an extensive report on its results. For our part we wish to bring you the most significant statements. Let us first recall that the scope of this checkup carried out independently of the slightly earlier one conducted by the Supreme Chamber of Control encompassed the way in which arable land is exploited, in thoroughness and rationalism of the distribution of the fundamental means of production at our disposal, the state of readiness of technical equipment, the course of contract-buying of the harvest of 1982, the management of fish ponds and lakes, and the activity of the agricultural service.

The "Spring-82" checkup campaign was conducted by 970 groups totaling 4,350 persons. It embraced 1,940 -- that is more than 90 percent of the total -- parishes, including all sectors of agriculture: state, cooperative and some private farms.

The results of the checkup demonstrate that the state of preparations for spring work in agriculture on the country's territory is generally speaking, satisfactory. Better readiness was ascertained on the territory of Bydgoszcz, Ciechanow, Kalisz, Leszno, Opole, and Wroclaw Voivodships; worse readiness, on the other hand, in Biala Podlaska, Vialystok, Gdansk, Kielce and Zielona Gora Voivodships.

Numerous positive phenomena were established and for model execution of obligations, care and good management the singling out of 54 persons was proposed.

At the same time many cases of neglect were revealed, of bureaucracy, bad management, wastage and dishonesty. The essential personnel and disciplinary decisions were taken on the spot. Some 67 persons were recalled from their managerial posts. Some 23 persons were given disciplinary punishments, reprimands and admonitions; and the cases of 7 persons were referred to the investigative organs. Moreover proposals were presented concerning the recalling of a further 8 persons from their posts, and the disciplinary punishing of 73 persons.

It was established that more than 1.5 percent of the total area of arable land - that is approximately 233,000 hectares -- may not be cultivated or may be poorly cultivated this spring. This concerns to the greatest extent Bialystok, Koszalin, Elblag, Gorzow, Przemysl, Szczecin and Torun Voivodships, but also many others. The cause of this is the sluggishness of the regional administrative organs in taking decisions which would assure the permanent allocation of land to new users, for example, in Bialstok, Radom, Jelenia Gora, Chelm, Ostroleka, Biala Podlaska and Slupsk Voivodships. There were also cases of the premature exclusion from agricultural production of land earmarked for investment projects. On the other hand, the least amount of land lying fallow and poorly cultivated is found in Wloclawek, Lodz and Tarnow Voivodships.

In all the voivodships, with the exception of Bielsko Biala, Pila and Wroclaw, the implementation of the needs for spring grain seeds is complete. The basic seed quotas come from the farms' own resources, particularly private. However, there are comparatively small quantities of graded seeds, from deliveries by the seed enterprises, from 14 percent in Siedlce to 29 percent in Bydgoszcz Voivodship. In some of the voivodships the underactivity of the parish agricultural service in the distribution of graded seeds to the producers has been ascertained. As a result of this, in Bialystok and Siedlce Voivodships approximately 300 tons of graded seeds which are in the warehouses of the central seed agency may not be exploited for the spring sowing campaign.

Generally speaking the supplies of potash fertilizers are good; but there is a shortage of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers. All the more reprehensible are the numerous cases of neglect which have been ascertained in the manner and condition of storing mineral fertilizers.

The distribution of plant protection means, of which there is a shortage, has a formal nature in most voivodships and does not arise from the real needs of the regions.

The fulfillment of the grain contract purchase plan is seriously threatened, especially in Czestochawa, Rzeszow, Zielona Gora and Warsaw Voivodships. Contract purchasing is proceeding better in Lodz, Sieradz, Koszalin, Zamoscz, Jelenia Gora, Bydgoszcz, and Lublin Voivodships. Also unsatisfactory are the results of the contract buying of peas and beans, but more favorable are those for edible potatoes.

Only in three voivodships, Koszalin, Ostroleka and Slupsk, was the technical condition of the tractors regarded as good, in six voivodships it was satisfactory, while in the remaining 40 it was bad or very bad. The low level of efficiency of agricultural machinery arise from the shortage of spare parts. And exploitation materials [as heard] but especially from the inadequate safeguarding of equipment for the winter period, and improper exploitation caused by the low qualifications of employees, and the very low technical maintenance.

In these matters an enormous number of cases of neglect was established of bad management and wastage, particularly in the farms of the state and socialized sector.

Apart from the relevent decisions already taken in this respect at central level, it is thus necessary to (?conduct) an all-out struggle against mass neglect and laziness. It would be possible to quote many cases illustrating this state of affairs.

The material from the checkup on the parishes and voivodships, embracing the real state of readiness for the spring fieldwork, was discussed in detail, first at parish level and subsequently at specially organized voivodship conferences. The proposals and tasks arising from the checkup, formulated in writing were sent for implementation to the responsible bodies, and the degree of their execution will be subject to systematic control.

Tomorrow already in accordance with the premier's recommendation, the results and conclusions of the "Spring-82" control operation will be the subject of a special central conference with the participation of a broad contingent of persons responsible for matters of agriculture and feeding the nation.

CURFEW FOR ORTHDODOX EASTER CELEBRATION LIFTED

LD151818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] In order to make it possible for those belonging to the Orthodox Church to hold the traditional Easter night services the minister of internal affairs has authorized the voivodas of the capital city of Warsaw and of Bialystok, Biala Podlaska, Chelm, Krosno, Legnica, Rzemysl, Suwalki, Wroclaw and Zamosc Voivodships to lift the curfew in certain localities on the night of 17-18 April.

WARSAW RADIO REPORTS NEW CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

LD151442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The Secretariat of the primate of Poland has announced that John Paul II has nominated Bishop Jan Oblak, vicar capitular in Olsztyn, as bishop ordinary of Warmia Diocese.

John Paul II has elevated to the rank of Bishop Father Dr (Zdzislaw Fortuniak) and has nominated him auxiliary bishop to Archbishop Jerzy Stroba, the Poznan metropolitan.

PAX DAILY PUBLISHES PRIMATES' EASTER MESSAGE

AU151221 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 9-12 Apr 82 p 1

[Unattributed headline: "The Polish Primate's Word"]

[Text] Beloved sisters and brothers, my Easter wishes go to you -- as they did at Christmas -- under the conditions of martial law in our fatherland. At Christmas we hoped that all the rigors would be canceled any time and that the country would embark upon the road to genuine renewal. Now as we are about to intone alleluia in a situation of unfulfilled hopes, we have to invoke other motives to lift up our hearts. These motives are primarily the force of Christ's resurrection, the present experience of this mystery, and the regularity of the rebirth of moral values in our nation.

A mood of despondency was widespread in Jerusalem before that Sunday of Jewish Passover and some darkness laid its mantle on awakened hopes. Silence and fear reigned in the streets, and people told each other in whispers of the most recent events: Jesus Christ's prayers in the garden, his capture and showtrial before Pilatus, his martyrdom and death on the cross, to which the scoffing inscription "The King of the Jews" was affixed. His corpse was laid in a grave by some people who had overcome their fears. A squad of Pilatus' soldiers was sent to guard the grave. One's lips went numb when the Paschal Lamb was eaten. Death was victorious....

But then the Paschal night became the night of greatness. The enslaved spirit could not die. Not even the heaviest stone was able to crush it and not even the most vigilant guards were able to fence it in. The dawn brought the joyous and victorious "alleluia." Hearts began to rise: He lives! Mary Magdalene, Mary Cleophas, Peter, the apostles and apprentices on their way to Emaus again told each other in whispers about incredible but true news: Christ is alive! Whispers turned into confessions. Soon Peter would say in front of the centurion's house: "You know the case of Jesus from Nazareth.... We have witnessed whatever took place in the land of the Jews and in Jerusalem. He was killed after he had been nailed to the cross. God raised him from the dead on the third day." The witnesses of the resurrection had witnessed Jesus Christ's entire life and had heard his teachings.

The testimony received from them was the true faith that changed the face of the earth.

Christ's resurrection, which the church is now celebrating, does not only remind us of a historical fact; it also represents continuous creation by force of faith. The realization of the force of resurrection, which throws aside the pressing stones and disperses the guardians of material things, commits us to the continuous stream of the world that regenerates itself and also expects its complete resurrection. The true state of our spirit regenerates itself, and each such regeneration is a step forward and not backward -- to the point of departure. This is a different process from the process of nature, in which spring regeneration begins at exactly the same point of the natural cycle.

Many of our countrymen in Poland are experiencing spiritual depression and fear of neighbors, the authorities, empty shops, factories, prices, tomorrow and of themselves. They are in the mood of Easter Saturday and would like to find a nook in the cenacle and lie low while the times are bad. But Easter Saturday is a day of church prayers and an antechamber of the great night luminous with the Passover -- a new light. This great night resounds with an irrepressible alleluia!

Present resurrection is primarily the shaking off of fears, the realization of one's personal links with Christ's resurrection, the faith of the community of believers in the force of truth and the good, and the moral readjustment of the Poles -- the sons of Mary -- who have surrendered to her and who believe in her.

I address my most cordial wishes to the poorest and the weakest, whose hearts are filled with doubt. Sisters and brothers, I want to tell you in the light of resurrection that lasting and universal doubts are an erroneous view of the world and do most damage to the doubters themselves. That is why I wish my beloved countrymen -- those in freedom and those not in freedom, those who work and those who do not, and those in the country and those abroad -- to have enough strength of resurrection to occasion their necessary rebirth. I address my special wishes to young people: May they preserve the pure ideals of youth and inspire with them the tired generations of older people. Young friends, you must not succumb to despondency! Do collect your spirits to develop your true personalities. Only integrated personalities rooted in the fine traditions of the Polish nation and impregnated with the radiation of resurrection are able to promote a genuine movement of rebirth.

We commend ourselves to the mother of resurrected Christ in the year of the Jasna Gora Jubilee. I send my heartfelt blessings to all my countrymen to enjoy God's grace.

[Signed] Archbishop Jozef Glemp, Primate of Poland. Warsaw, Easter 1982.

PAPER FAULTS FORMER LEADERS ON USSR RELATIONS

LD160850 Warsaw PAP in English 0803 GMT 16 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Apr (PAP) -- In a commentary headlined "Polish-Soviet Alliance: Unchanging Principles," TRYBUNA LUDU discusses economic cooperation between Poland and the USSR. Excerpts follow:

"The land of the Soviets is our main and biggest trade partner. Trade with the USSR is decisive for meeting a considerable portion of import needs of the Polish economy. Soviet purchases in Poland create the possibility of long-term deliveries on a large scale and in long production series.

"Of great importance are the political and social factors, common political system and socialist internationalism which are conducive to the development of relations between our countries.

"The leaders of Polish political and economic life in the 1970s failed to take advantage of all those factors and values characteristic to economic relations with our Eastern neighbour. It is enough to mention such basic issue as decreasing share of the Soviet Union in Poland's foreign trade during the last decade.

"In relations with the Soviet Union both in the first days of establishing people's power and over the past years the unchanging dominating principles were those of equal rights, respect for sovereignty and national interests, mutual benefits and fraternal mutual aid.

"Those principles were particularly noticeable in the difficult months of the crisis in Poland.

"The recent months confirmed the great possibilities for overcoming the crisis inherent in cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's extensive joining of the process of stabilizing Poland's economy was secured by General Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit in Moscow.

OLSZOWSKI ON NEED TO REGAIN WORKERS' CONFIDENCE

LD151852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] At the "Ursus" mechanical engineering works there was a meeting of the party aktiv with Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. Following a speech by Marian (War), first secretary of the "Ursus factory party committee, who spoke on the party's current situation in the factory, and a statement by Stanislaw Stanczykowski, director general of the "Ursus" tractor industry amalgamation, Stefan Olszowski took the floor.

In his introduction Stefan Olszowski referred to the political situation which attended his previous meeting with the "Ursus" factory party organization during the early days of last December. An open struggle for the party was in progress as early as that. At present the party is slowly regaining its programmatic and political initiatives.

Then Stefan Olszowski discussed the external and internal conditions of the country's socio-political situation and the tasks facing the party in the ideological sphere. Here is an excerpt of Stefan Olszowski's speech:

[Begin recording] The fundamental precondition for guaranteeing the effectiveness of party influence on the public is the rebirth of the party, ideologically united and coherent in action, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the reconstruction and consolidation of links with the working class. This places an obligation on all party members to struggle for and to guard the party's organizational, political and ideological unity. Only a party which adheres decisively to its principles -- that is, the principles adopted by the ninth party congress and contained in the party's programmatic resolution and statute, in documents which constitute the expression of the democratic course of the congress -- and which has strongly coherent ranks, can regain and subsequently strengthen its links with the working people and can gain their support.

On this foundation the process of the party's ideological consolidation must proceed. Our party, it might be said, has undergone the test of fire; and it has emerged from it with quite considerable losses but it is also more tempered. There are two movements in the party. The main trend of party life is homogenous. But on the periphery of this trend various phenomena come into being, which bring harm to the party and impair its strength. Ideological confusion has created a foundation on which the seeds of opportunist right-wing concepts fell; but the party is also harmed by those who, acting outside its democratic structures, are trying to correct its activity, employing for this purpose leftist phraseology.

Speaking of both wings, as it were, -- actually, they are rather small groups -- we must confirm what we have often said: Poland is not a discussion club, in which words are fought for without regard for the consequences. The party's policy proves itself in real practice, in solving social problems, and in gaining support of the masses.

In this (?important) deed the discussion on the draft program declaration is of great significance. The central problem of the party's ideological activity is its broad access to the working class, and the winning over of the working class to the PZPR program. Restoring the party's position in the life of the working class, and the workers' position in the party -- this is how we may express this great task in the briefest terms. [end recording]

A discussion then began, which concerned mainly problems connected with the works enterprises. Stefan Olszowski also replied to questions.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES YOUTH MEETING 7 APRIL

AU151302 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 8 Apr 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 7 April Warsaw meeting with leaders of the Socialist Union of Polish Students, the Polish Scout Union, the Rural Youth Union and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth to discuss preparations for the ninth Central Committee plenum on youth]

[Text] Winding up the meeting, K. Barcikowski focused his attention on a number of basic issues.

Economic reform: Not everyone appreciates Poland's economic crisis. Everything shows that economic results in March will be no better than those in February. National income has been slumping for the past 4 years. It is not the increased prices that are causing the downturn in living standards. The increase in prices has just revealed what our living standards are. It is possible to achieve market equilibrium by increasing production and by making prices realistic. Both these operations are now under way. In such a situation priority must be given to protecting wages at the cost of social issues. Enterprises must take special care of remunerating work. Our approach to social expenditure must be cautious and stringent. On the other hand, we will lay primary stress in the near future on sorting out the wage system so that those who work better and harder are satisfied with their rewards.

If youth organizations decide that the reform is against them, they will have the support of many people. But if the reform is to fulfill its purpose, it must pose greater demands. That is why enterprises must focus their efforts on the basic task of production and not deal with many other problems. Enterprises are able to produce funds for many purposes. What can prevent young people from having a decisive influence on that?

Employment: Last year over 740,000 persons were retired and were granted assistance, and 400,000 young people were given jobs, but this year new jobs will be more difficult. However, young people must know that either we will shout and deepen our crisis or we get down to real work. If we could organize a genuine movement of engineers and scientists in favor of making Polish raw materials suitable for the needs of industry, we would soon be able to overcome the crisis.

The nature of the coming ninth plenum: The ninth plenum must be political in nature. The party's ideology has not changed, but conditions have. New annual classes are reaching adulthood, and the political struggle is continuing. How to counter the activity of hostile forces -- the United States, for example -- which bank on Polish romanticism, the traditions of conspiracy, and on inciting young people through these issues? At the moment, there are few cases of illegal activities, but 90 percent of the people are persons up to 30 years of age. This is a painful problem -- particularly for youth activists. That is why there is no other way than political struggle for those young people -- not through television, but through our presence among them, through talks with them, through example.

The youth movement: We should not apply mechanical divisions to the influence areas of individual organizations. Organizations will fight among themselves when the interests of leaders gain the upper hand. This would be nonsense. It is leaders who fight, not organizations. And either we will be wise leaders and overcome irritations, or we will harm one another. You have to adjust yourselves, your positions, on the issue of the Council of Ministers Committee for Young People.

The Communist Union of Polish Youth: It would be a good thing for youth organizations to reveal their positions on this issue. There is no need for a new organization, but you can achieve little by issuing bans. The best thing to do would be to attract those people to the existing organizations.

All of us want the coming ninth plenum to produce tangible results, K. Barcikowski said in conclusion. However, the most important thing is what we achieve before the plenum is held and after it has been held.

MOKRZYSZCZAK ATTENDS ZAMOSC PZPR COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD152320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] A plenary session of the Zamosc Voivodship PZPR Committee has assessed the voivodship party organization's implementation of the tasks stemming from the resolution of the seventh Central Committee plenum. In the discussion on issues pertaining to internal party work, attention was focused on activating and strengthening primary party organizations. A great deal of time was also devoted to discussing the continuing process of cleansing party ranks. It was stated that the voivodship party organization, which has more than 25,000 members and candidate members, has entered a road of stabilization and is regaining authority. Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak participated in the Zamosc plenum.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS SOLIDARITY INTENTIONS

LD160848 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 16 Apr 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Apr (PAP) -- Analysing the reasons behind the adoption of the name Solidarnosc (Solidarity) by the trade union formed in autumn of 1980, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says: "The name Solidarnosc symbolized programme assumptions referring to the doctrine of solidarism well known in capitalism. The programme resolution of the first national congress of Solidarnosc contains many intentions and formulations typical for the political doctrine of solidarism."

"In the panorama of contemporary political thought, solidarism occurs as an unequivocally anti-communist and pro-capitalist movement," added the paper.

"The suspension of Solidarnosc' activity revealed many earlier facts and manifestations of its leadership's actions unknown to the organisation's members," wrote the paper in its concluding remarks. "These facts show that the interests of the union's leaders and those of the membership masses were by no means identical. Whereas the grass-root members wanted decent living and working conditions, which could be to their sole benefit, the extremist leaders and activists wanted to seize power in Poland.

"They needed this power not for the purpose of realising the interests of the working people. The working people organised in Solidarnosc were to have enabled them to take over power. This is what solidarity amounted to in Solidarnosc."

COMMENTARY VIEWS CASES OF SEAMEN JUMPING SHIP

PM151219 Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 31 Mar 82 p 3

[Andrzej Sitek article: "Deserters"]

[Text] The premises and norms of behavior applied under martial law differ from those applied in peacetime. The martial law decree has imposed a number of additional duties and restrictions on the citizens of our state and no one is free to interpret civil rights in his own way -- whoever violates the regulations in force must face the consequences of his act.

However, though they are hard and severe, the martial law regulations serve one paramount objective -- their aim is to strengthen people's power, safeguard the principles of the socialist system and protect the state. Not everybody remembers this and not everybody accepts this state of affairs.

In shipping enterprises -- as in many other militarized enterprises -- certain generally known rigors are in force whose meaning boils down to the fact that any offense or misdemeanor will be dealt with in accordance with the criminal code, as in the armed forces.

In the past, the supreme penalty could usually be imposed on deserters, especially under martial law. It may seem that the seamen who abandoned their posts on board ship and remained abroad -- they represent only a small proportion of all seamen -- did not fully realize the seriousness of their offense.

What proportion? From 13 December 1981 through 8 February 1982, 130 employees of the Polish Steamship Company deserted their posts. Individual instances of a refusal to return to Poland occurred, among others, on the following ships: "Uniwersytet Torunski," "Czwartacy Al," "General Pradzynski," "General Bem," "Powstaniec Wielkopolski," "Chemik" and "Malbork II." A few dozen people asked for political asylum abroad after walking off the following ships belonging to the Polish Ocean Lines: "Kochanowski," "Gdynia II," "Mikolaj Kopernik," "Kruszwica," "A. Zawadzki" and "Kuznica."

Considering the number of seamen employed by the Polish Steamship Company (6,000) and the Polish Ocean Lines (some 10,000), deserters from the merchant navy represent a very small proportion. However, it is difficult to shut your eyes to decisions which conceal human dramas, though the deserters themselves were responsible for these by leaving behind in the country brokenhearted members of their families.

Some dramatic stiuations have been observed in the fishing fleet in recent months. Some 42 crewmembers out of 1,450 "Transocean's" seamen and fishermen have deserted. The motor vessel "Zulawy" -- "Transocean's" mother ship -- has set a disgraceful record: As many as 23 fishermen out of 160 have remained in Namibia. What were they hoping for?

Some people realized that they had made a mistake and went back on board. Some deserters have been expelled. Open gates to...transit camps do not always await deserters. In late March, for instance, police took a fisherman who had chosen the Republic of South Africa as a place for asylum back to the trawler "Kulbak" belonging to Szczecin Gryf.

The police authorities in the Republic of South Africa informed the captain that any further would-be deserter would be jailed and then taken back to a Polish ship. It is a known fact that any deserter who remains in the Republic of South Africa or Namibia is to be immediately arrested and fined $1,000! This is what the seamen's paradise looks like.

The above-mentioned case was not the only one of its kind. For instance, after concluding his work period in fishing groups, a fisherman from Swinoujscie's "Odra" decided to take advantage of the opportunity offered by a change of crews at the airport and stay behind in Rio de Janeiro. However, the Brazilian police did not take the fate of the "oppressed" man to heart but took him to the aircraft like an unruly child and sent him back to the country which he had planned to forsake.

So the merchant navy has suffered losses not only in cargo but also -- and this is surely more painful -- in people. The time has probably not yet come for a thorough analysis of individual decisions. In any case, some people have chosen "freedom" because they believed in blissful life in the West.

Deserters will no longer sail under the red-and-white flag because they have forsaken the fatherland in which we live. And yet there is only one fatherland -- here in our country, not in exile. There flight is reminiscent of that of the proverbial rat who fled a sinking ship which did not sink after all.

The question of desertion can be considered either in terms of ethics or in terms of the law, whose rules in such cases can leave no illusions to people looking for what they deem to be a new and better world. The relevant decisions have usually been made on board ship or in foreign ports but, after all, pro-Western attitudes were formed considerably earlier in the country and at home. Furthermore, a vociferous propaganda campaign waged by the Western media has also done its worst. How mistaken have been the people who believed the tales told in the Western press and on Western radio and television purporting that the streets in Polish cities are full of foreign soldiers...in Polish uniforms.

Probably the very same people who used to shout in our country that "the press lies" believed that the Western press wrote nothing but the truth and the full truth about Poland under martial law. How ironic! While questioning what the Polish press wrote, those people believed the most nonsensical reports written by foreign reporters who presented a false image of Poland, even though any deserter's flight from his country is like a flight from himself -- just a flight to nowhere.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS MEETING ON AGRICULTURAL TASKS

LD161204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] The most important tasks of agriculture and food economy are the subject of the conference being held today at the Council of Ministers office attended by the voivodas, secretaries of voivodship party committees, chairmen of the United Peasant Party voivodship committees and army commissars. The session is chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The above matters are being discussed against the background of the results of the checks of the state of preparations for spring agricultural work carried out by military operational groups and teams of the Supreme Chamber of Control.

Mentioning the conclusions of the checks, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Michalek discussed the most important tasks of agriculture, enterprises serving the countryside and local administration. In the present situation, with continuing shortages in supplies of industrial means [srodki przemyslowe], it is necessary to pay particular attention to the correct management of each piece of land and efficient use of the entire potential at the disposal of agriculture.

MICHALEK INTERVIEWED IN SZCZECIN AGRICULTURE

LD152342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] A joint plenum of the PZPR and ZSL Voivodship Committees was held in Szczecin today.

The plenum discussed Szczecin Voivodship's tasks in agriculture and the food economy for 1982-83. I have asked Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the party Central Committee for an interview:

[Begin recording] [Michalek] For me, a yardstick of intensity in agriculture is the sale of [word indistinct] net marketable output per hectare. Your voivodship, in sixth place, is above the national average. Well, I really do hope that production per hectare really is like this, because then we would probably reach self-sufficiency.

[Question] How do you see the tasks that have been set for the next few years?

[Answer] There are two differences between ambitious tasks and realistic tasks. [sentence as heard] If the tasks are both ambitious and are linked with reality, then everything is fine. I maintain -- and in any case, each one of us knows -- that bread is obtained not only out in the fields but also in the factories. We are trying to make sure that output from these factories reaches the agricultural sector as quickly as possible. Is "quick" the right word to use -- that is the next question. I can say right here and now that I don't think this is very quick. [Words indistinct] switching to agricultural matters is difficult, particularly in the chemical industry. As regards fertilizers, crop protection agents and [word indistinct] our dependence on foreign countries was particularly great. [end recording]

[Announcer] Stanislaw (Szubienicki) has been talking to Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the party Central Committee.

CSSR'S ROHLICEK HEADS DELEGATION IN WARSAW TALKS

Jaruzelski Receives Rohlicek

LD152222 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Apr (PAP) -- The first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee and Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski today received here deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Government, Rudolf Rohlicek, who had attended the inter-sessional meeting in Warsaw of chairmen of the Polish-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The talk covered questions connected with implementation of decisions taken in Prague early this month during the visit of the Polish party and state delegation. Results of the current talks in Warsaw focusing on concrete steps to intensify economic cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia were reviewed. The sides emphasized that expansion of economic cooperation, as well as providing emergency solutions to the current Polish difficulties, should [word indistinct] the creation of lasting, long-term and bilaterally advantageous links, especially between the industries of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Economic Accord Signed

LD152344 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Polish-Czechoslovak economic talks have taken place in Warsaw. Following completion of the talks an agreement was signed. The agreement deals with expansion of trade exchange, with the exploitation of the unutilized production potential of our industry and with the continuation of some investments already initiated in our country with the coparticipation of Czechoslovakia.

The Polish side has submitted approximately 30 proposals. The agreement has been signed by Vice Premiers Janusz Obodowski and Rudolf Rohlicek.

RCP DELEGATION'S CHINA VISIT CONTINUES 15-16 APR

Talks Resume

AU151116 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Official talks continued this morning in Beijing at the Great Hall of the People between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Hu Yaobang, chairman of the CCP Central Committee. The talks are attended for Romania by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Ion Dinca, Stefan Andrei, Ion Ursu, Ioan Avram and other officials, and for the PRC by Comrades Chen Muhua, Huang Hua, Rao Bin, Zhang Canming and other officials.

At their second round of talks, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang continued their exchange of views and mutual briefings on the socialist construction in the two countries, the experience amassed and the activities carried out by the RCP and the CCP and by the two peoples to promote their country's socioeconomic development. Along this line, Comrade Hu Yaobang presented in detail the CCP and the Chinese people's objectives and achievements in consolidating and developing socioeconomic stability in their country, modernizing the agriculture, continuously improving the party's and state's general activities, strengthening the unity of the party and of all the people. The sides stressed that the socioeconomic development of the two countries and their success in building socialism and strengthening the socialist state constitute a very important contribution to the general cause of socialism, social progress and peace in the world.

The sides then exchanged views on major international issues. Thus, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented our party's and state's positions and views concerning the current world situation, and ways of promoting a new policy of independence, cooperation and peace. The sides expressed the view that international life remains extremely tense as a result of the intensification of the policy of force and dictate and of dividing and redividing zones of influence, of the maintenance of conflicts and wars, the unprecedented escalation of the arms race, the changes in interstate relations and in relations among groups of states, and the deepening gap between developed and developing countries -- a fact which poses a great threat to peace, cooperation and security, independence and sovereignty. In view of that, it is more necessary than ever before to take resolute steps to halt international tension, to resume and continue the trend toward detente, to settle all conflicts and tension in various parts of the world through political means and negotiations, and to eliminate the use and threat of force from international relations, on the basis of respect for the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and on each people's sacred right to independently decide on their fate, without any foreign interference.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu spoke about Romania's concern with establishing cooperation and security in Europe, and stressed that the basic current problem of the European peoples is to halt the arms race, to stop the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and withdraw the existing ones, and to immediately proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament.

Stressing the implications of the economic crisis for the peoples' progress and living standard -- particularly that of the developing countries -- the sides emphasized the need to eliminate underdevelopment and the economic gaps among states, and to establish a new world economic order. Both sides stressed that our parties and peoples hold identical or close viewpoints on the major current international affairs; this constitutes a sound basis for an ever closer international cooperation, in the interests of the two peoples and of the cause of peace and cooperation in the world.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual esteem and understanding.

Zhao Ziyang Meeting

AU151842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Bucharest, 15 Apr (AGERPRES) -- In the afternoon of Thursday, 15 April, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania conducted talks with Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Officials accompanying the Romanian head of state and officials of the host country took part in the talks.

During the talk, Nicolae Ceausescu and Zhao Ziyang exchanged opinions on and informed each other of the unfolding of the economic activities in the two countries, of the main objectives and orientations established in this domain, in the current five-year plans.

In this light, the evolution of bilateral relations was examined, and satisfaction was expressed at the development of the Romanian-Chinese economic, technico-scientific collaboration and in other domains.

It was considered that Romania's and China's industrial, technical and scientific potential avail conditions and possibilities for the promotion of broader forms of mutually advantageous economic collaboration, for the more dynamic increase and diversification of the trade exchanges grounded on equality, mutual advantage and comradely mutual help.

In the spirit of the agreements between the party and state leaderships of the two countries, new possibilities were singled out for the development, by joint efforts, of the Romanian-Chinese cooperation and collaboration, particularly in mining, non-ferrous metals, as well as in other domains of joint interest, inclusive of scientific research. In order to take advantage of these possibilities, the utility of a long-term agreement was highlighted and the conclusion of specific agreements and understandings was covenanted between economic bodies in the two countries.

During the talks, the conviction was reasserted that the intensification and diversification of the Romanian-Chinese collaboration and cooperation helped the socialist construction of the two countries, the steady growth of the material and spiritual living standard of the two peoples, their thriving.

The talks passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, characteristic of the relations between the two countries, parties and peoples.

Deng Xiaoping Meeting

AU161110 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning met with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party [CCP]. The meeting was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Ion Dinca, Stefan Andrei, Ion Ursu and other officials accompanying our party and state leader on his visit to the PRC. Comrades Chen Muhua, Huang Hua and other Chinese officials were also present.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to relations between our parties, countries and peoples with their long-standing and rich traditions. Within this framework, they stressed that the current official friendly visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the PRC will give a new and strong impetus to bilateral relations and to cooperation in the international areana, thus opening a new page in the chronicle of Romanian-Chinese friendly relations.

The two sides also exchanged views on certain international issues of common interest. They stressed that under the current conditions it is more than ever necessary to act to resolve conflicts and all disputes between countries by peaceful means and negotiations and to promote in interstate relations equity of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and each people's sacred right to develop freely and in keeping with its own aspirations and desires.

They reiterated Romania's and the PRC's determination to intensify cooperation at an international level and to promote a policy of respect for national independence and sovereignty and of cooperation and peace.

The meeting took place in a warm comradely atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding.

After the talk, Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave a luncheon in the honor of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

During the luncheon, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Deng Xiaoping continued their exchange of views and reasserted their common determination to give new scope to the positive Romanian-PRC relations and to develop cooperation between the RCP and the CCP, between Romania and the PRC to a greater extent in the interest of socialist construction in the two countries and the general cause of socialism, peace and mankind's progress.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping toasted Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's health and that of Comrade Elena Ceausescu and friendship between Romania and the PRC.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu toasted good cooperation between our countries and peoples and the health of Comrade Deng Xiaoping to whom he wished a long life and much good health and work energy.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LIBYA

AU151225 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Tripoli, 15 Apr (AGERPRES) -- Deputy Prime Minister Ion Patan and Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary-general of the General People's Committee for Light Industries and Economy of Libya, signed a protocol containing measures for the application of the provisions referring to the development of the economic and cooperative relations between Romania and the Libyan Jamahiriyah under the programme-agreement signed in Bucharest in 1981, in autumn.

NINTH SLOVENE LC CONGRESS OPENS 15 APRIL

Overview of Proceedings

LD151326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Ninth Congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia opened at 1000 this morning. The congress was declared open by Franc Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee.

At the beginning of their work the participants paid homage to Josip Broz Tito and Edvard Kardelj, the outstanding men of the Yugoslav socialist revolution, whose thinking and work put an indelible seal on the workers' movement and the struggle of all the progressive forces of the world for peace, progress and equality of all people and nations.

The ninth congress is attended by a delegation of the LCY Central Committee, headed by Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committees Presidium, and delegations of the central committees of the League of Communists of the republics and the provincial conferences of the League of Communists. The congress is also attended by delegations of Slovene minority organizations from Italy, Austria and Hungary and delegations of the provincial leaderships of the communist and workers' parties of Austria, Italy, Hungary, San Marino and a delegation of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia.

The congress elected its working presidium. The first plenary session is chaired by Marija Zupancic-Vicar. After electing the presidium, delegates adopted the agenda of the congress, consisting of: 1) election of the organs of the congress; 2) report of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee on the work of the League of Communists between the eighth and ninth congresses, report of the Statutory Commission of the Slovene League of Communists and the report of the Supervisory Commission; 3) report entitled "Communists' Tasks in the Consolidation of Socialist Self-Management and the General Development of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia"; 4) discussion at the plenary session and in the commissions and the adoption of the reports and the resolution of the Ninth Congress of the Slovene League of Communists and of the changes and additions to the Statute of the Slovene League of Communists; 5) elections for the organs of the Slovene League of Communists and the LCY.

The Ninth Congress of the Slovene League of Communists is being held in the newly-built Cankar center. A total of 785 delegates are taking part in the work of the congress; 642 of them were elected at municipal conferences, while 143 are members of the organs of the Slovene League of Communists and the LCY. The congress is attended by 501 guests. The congress is being covered by nearly 400 correspondents from Yugoslavia and abroad.

Culafic Greetings

LD151710 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0850 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- It is my pleasant duty to convey to the participants in the Ninth Slovene League of Communists Congress greetings from the LCY Central Committee and also to wish you successful and fruitful work, Dobroslav Culafic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said.

Your congress, he continued, marks the beginning of a series of congresses of the League of Communists in our socialist republics and conferences of the Leagues of Communists of the socialist autonomous provinces, which will be the basic feature of the political activity in our country over the next few months. After these exceptionally significant gatherings of the Leagues of Communists of the socialist republics and provinces Yugoslav communists will meet at their 12th congress at the end of June. That will mark the completion of the very broad and full ideopolitical and social activity which has been in progress throughout Yugoslavia for a considerable period of time now.

The congresses of the League of Communists of the republics and the League of Communists provincial conferences and everything that has preceded them will constitute powerful support for the appraisals, attitudes and tasks formulated by the 12th LCY Congress.

Your congress, Culafic added, is of enormous importance for the working people, working class and communists of Slovenia. It is certain to take place in an atmosphere of critical and constructive discussion on the results achieved and experience gained and of charting the surest roads for the further self-managing and sociopolitical action in your republic. This will also constitute a valuable contribution to the perception of common tasks, to the consolidation of unity and to the enhancement of the responsibility of all for the development and progress of our Yugoslav socialist community. The revolutionary traditions and creative spirit of the Slovene communists represent a sure guarantee that your organization will continue to be capable of the tasks encountered in the present and future development of our society.

The 12th LCY Congress is the first since the victory of the revolution and creation of Socialist Yugoslavia in whose work the great men of our revolutionary movement -- Josip Broz Tito and Edvard Kardelj -- will not take part. For this very reason it is our duty to continue with full responsibility the great work with which they entrusted us, to build permanently and keep building Tito's and Kardelj's precepts into our struggle for socialism and into socialist self-management. Under Tito's banner we took our own destiny into our own hands and took to our own road of development, firmly united as brothers in the community of equals and recognized and respected throughout the world. In the progress of all the levers of socialist transformation the work of Edvard Kardelj represents and continues to represent the theoretical inspiration, practical instruction and source of ideas for the revolutionary action of communists, the working class and the people's masses in the struggle for a better life and its democratic socialist contents.

In the last 4-year period we have achieved great results in all the spheres of social work, of which there is also a detailed account in the congress reports. However, as communists we must openly face this and say that we have also encountered major disruptions in the processes of social reproduction, slowness in the implementing of the law on associated labor, manifestations of market isolationism and difficulties in agreement-seeking, pressures from statism and centralism, but also nationalism and localist standards, remnants of bourgeois attitudes and so forth. All this is reflected in the situation in society and in the mood of the people, who rightfully criticize sharply everything that weakens our unity and equality and threatens or restricts self-management. The people also condemn every manifestation of neglect and irresponsibility and demand that much more attention always should be paid to the vital problems and needs of the people. They desire that all sections of society and all individuals represent and carry out the established policy of economization and stabilization, pooling and association in the interest of every individual.

Constantly reaffirming everything that makes our community unique, we always proceed from the assumption that unity is built on the foundations provided by the full equality of nations and nationalities, republics and provinces and their responsibility for their own development and the development of the whole country on the basis of unified socialist self-managing relations, in full solidarity and togetherness and opposed to every form of centralism and particularism.

It is now quite obvious, Culafic continued, that at all of our forthcoming congresses and conferences of the League of Communists we will have to pay most attention to the further dynamic development of self-management. This involves the strengthening of the role of the direct producers and associated labor as a whole as the basic exponents of progress and of the self-managing integration of society. This constitutes the consistent realization of the constitutional concept of the basic organizations of associated labor and of their broad linking up nationwide on the basis of income. All of this calls for a more stable socioeconomic development and intensified struggle for the implementation of economic stabilization.

We must increasingly fully ensure that everyone lives by his work and that we spend only what we actually possess. Otherwise, we would get into fresh and greater difficulties. This also presupposes that communists bring about the kind of relations in the sphere of distribution and in socioeconomic life in general which even more fully reaffirm work and creativity as the basic criteria of the material and social position of man. This will make possible and encourage radical changes to better evaluate and stimulate production work.

All of this shows then that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and all its members and organizations will continue to face numerous tasks and responsible obligations. To date the League of Communists has successfully performed its revolutionary mission. We may rightly be proud of the results which we have achieved owing to the will and struggle of communists, workers and all our working people. As the leading ideopolitical force of society, communists must be still more united in the implementation of their tasks, still more persistent in searching for the best solutions, and still more democratic and principled in their everyday work. They must stay in close alliance with the working people. For this reason it is necessary to deepen democratic relations in the League of Communists. This will increase its ability to encourage the development of self-managing democracy in society and to keep constantly reaffirming itself as a factor of the people's socialist and creative action. It goes without saying that this also presupposes much greater responsibility on the part of communists and their organizations and forums, respect for ethical norms, exemplary work and devotion, spreading of knowledge and political initiatives. It also presupposes resolute differentiation with any manifestations of opportunism, egoism, dogmatism and any other form of conservative way of thinking and activity which runs counter to the program of the League of Communists.

It follows from this that our socialist society will be able to solve the present mounting contradictions, difficulties and conflicts in its development only if the League of Communists is the true leading force of social progress, if it continues to be able by projecting a better future to encourage the broad working masses and lead them toward the realization of every-increasing social freedoms, if it is able to identify and actively support social trends that represent the main forces of socialist self-management. This means that the League of Communists must be deeply rooted in sociopolitical and self-managing actions of the working class and working people.

Comrades, I am convinced, Culafic said in conclusion, that we will successfully perform the tasks set by our congresses. Let us be consistent and united in this, so that we can, without hesitation, pursue the great work of our revolution and of Comrade Tito, for the happiness and prosperity of all our people, all our nations and nationalities.

I wish your congress, communists and the people of Slovenia fresh successes!

Popit Main Report

LD151332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0710 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Report on the main introductory speech at the Ninth Slovene League of Communists Congress, delivered on 15 April by Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, at the Ivan Cankar cultural hall in Ljubljana; additional significant passages are provided from a Ljubljana radio live broadcast of the speech]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- "The revolutionary heritage left us by Tito, Kardelj and all those communists who were in the front ranks during the most decisive crucial periods of the social transformation is valuable precisely because their thoughts and work stemmed from the concrete relations in society and because they knew how to find, on the basis of our own practical experience, a way out of the numerous acute contradictions and crises of the contemporary world... [TANJUG ellipsis]

"We will remain faithful and fitting inheritors of their revolutionary work and the work of a whole generation of revolutionaries which is an indelible part of the history of the struggle waged by our peoples and mankind for progress, freedom and prosperity," Franc Popit said, paying homage to Comrades Josip Broz Tito, Edvard Kardelj and other revolutionaries at the beginning of his report to the Slovene League of Communists Ninth Congress.

"For every communist and his organization, for the entire Slovene League of Communists and for the members and leadership of the sociopolitical organizations the past 4 years was a period of major tests and internal ripening of our progressive socialist, self-managing thought and action... [TANJUG ellipsis] We are able and we will know how to surmount successfully the objective contradictions through which our socialist self-managing society is making its way. Thanks to the unwavering dedication of our workers and working people to the idea and practice of socialist self-management, we will emerge from the present state of affairs, which is burdened by numerous internal disproportions and material difficulties and various internal and external pressures," Franc Popit said. He added: "Communists note with pride that successes have been achieved even in tnese complex circumstances. These successes are the result of our ideological and political work among the people between the two congresses."

Analyzing the international situation, Franc Popit stressed that the "great powers and the blocs which they have created are exacerbating their mutual relations and, in the struggle to widen their spheres of influence at the expense of the independence and sovereignty of other nations and states, are stepping up the arms race and seriously jeopardizing world peace. Contrary to their behavior, the Nonaligned Movement opposes the arms race, is resolutely against the division of the world into blocs and is striving for a more rapid economic development and the democratization of international relations."

[Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene at 0927 GMT on 15 April at this point adds the following passage: "The international political and economic situation is characterized by the crises of systems, in which either the capitalist, the state or other alienated monopolies and decisionmaking centers dispose of and make decisions about the labor of working people. The problems and crises of capitalist relations, based on the private or state ownership of the means of production, are not reflected just in direct conflicts between the workers class and the capitalist or state ownership monopolies. They are also evident in the demands by democratic working masses to directly participate in decisionmaking on all social affairs. The workers movements, and especially the trade union movements as well as numberous mass peace and other progressive movements, are strengthening in numerous Western countries. The antibloc and pacifist feelings of the masses of people are growing stronger in a majority of developed capitalist countries. The communist and other progressive parties, which have adopted a critical attitude toward the bloc division of the world and the logic of force in international relations, are increasing their activity and this opens to them the prospects for a way out of the social isolation into which the reactionary forces in their countries pushed them during the cold war and afterward.

"The workers class, the working people and the peoples and nationalities of the entire world are increasingly resolutely struggling against exploitation and subordination, for their greater economic, political and other rights and for their equal participation in decisionmaking about their own fate. Also in numerous socialist states, they are more and more aspiring to the emancipation of man and labor, democratization of social relations and abolition of all forms of monopoly. Kardelj's idea is being confirmed that the development of social relations in socialist states can no longer be determined exclusively on the basis of contradictions between socialism and capitalism in the narrow prerevolutionary sense. The contradictions are appearing, Comrade Kardelj warned, which arise on the ground of the very socialist development in the transitional period. The contradictions can no longer be related to the direct remnants of the old society. In socialism also, the process has not been concluded. And further: The problems of the further development of socialist social relations will more and more become the true history of our period.

"In the area of socialism also, the battle is being waged even though in different forms. At the same time, this battle is interwoven with the internal contraditions of socialist development itself. In the transitional period, this creates possibilities for the appearance of hegemonism, national egotism, bureaucratic monopolies and so forth.

"These international conditions and especially our rich experiences and successes, which we have gained and achieved, bring us closer to the progressive movements and the strivings of the progressive forces in the world. At the same time, they encourage us to be and to continue to be critical toward all those who try to hinder our own development and progress in international relations. The forces that aspire to subordinating others are inevitably opponents of our social orientation. For this reason, simultaneously with our efforts in developing our socialist self-managing democracy, we will continue to strive for an ever greater economic and political equality of peoples and s·ates in the world. Our reputation will thereby certainly continue to grow even greater. But at the same time, the opposition and all kinds of pressures against our freedom and independence will also be growing and we must be prepared for that and we must know how to reject it.

"We are convinced that the cooperation between the communist and other progressive parties and movements on the basis of equality essentially strengthens and enriches the conditions for the assertion of socialism in the world. This cooperation simultaneously makes possible a better recognition of the successes and negative experiences of the individual parties and a better orientation in the search for one's own road of socialist development. We have always favored and continue to favor openness and public stands also as regards discussions on the issues on which the views and appraisals of the individual parties are different. Tolerance and mutual respect especially on the basis of the principles of the Berlin Conference of Communist Parties must be dominant in the relations between parties. All attempts at excommunications, labeling and isolating must be renounced and must be replaced with a democratic dialogue. The times have passed when it was possible to appropriate for oneself the role of the leading center and arbiter in the relations among communist and workers parties.

"With the framework of the policy of peace and cooperation advocated and implemented by nonaligned, socialist Yugoslavia, we will also in the future continue to devote our special attention to developing good neighborly relations on the basis of the principle that every neighboring country of the SFRY is a direct neighbor of every individual Yugoslav republic and province, people and nationality. We are convinced that this policy strongly contributes to peace and to strengthening trust among neighbors and in Europe in general. It makes possible a comprehensive and equal development and protection of the parts of the Slovene people in the neighboring states as well as the equal development and special protection of the rights of the Italian and Hungarian nationalities in Slovenia."]

Franc Popit said in his report that "due to the establishment of the working man's self-managing position, our socialist self-managing republic has developed as the sovereign community of the Slovene nation and nationalities and the members of other nations and nationalities who live in it. In keeping with this we have also developed the self-managing position, promoted the development of nationalities on an equal footing, and consolidated the unity of Yugoslavia as the socialist community of equal nations and nationalities and their socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and promoted its independent and nonaligned foreign policy... [TANJUG ellipsis] The Socialist Republic of Slovenia is a united, stable and staunch part of the equal and free community of nations and nationalities of Socialist Yugoslavia. This is of exceptional importance for the security and stability of our country, for its stability in a politically, iedologically, economically, socially and militarily turbulent world."

"Despite the obvious successes which we have achieved during the past 4 years, we have nevertheless not achieved all the goals which we set ourselves with regard to the realization of a number of ideological and institutionally and judicially oriented principles, especially those that are closely linked with the duties, rights and responsibilities of workers in associated labor and in society.

"We are too slow in eliminating the causes of the numerous contradictions in our development, especially between the social nature of production and the private, group and state usurpation of the results of social production. The alienation of surplus value from the workers has been and remains the central class issue and has often been made possible by economic policy measures. This strengthens the technocratic and state monopoly in decisionmaking on the processes of social reproduction. This is a trend which does not sufficiently take economic laws into account and which, over the past 5-10 years, has established itself in our economic practice by means of technobureaucratic pragmatism. This trend has caused a broad flood of investment spending and increased general, joint and even personal consumption at the expense of a future -- still unrealized -- income. Now we all, and especially the workers, are paying the bill for such behavior.

"Stabilization does not represent only economizing and more careful economic activity. It also represents the overcoming of the causes of inefficient economic work and discontinuing any production for which there are no prospects. Economic stabilization can only succeed if it relies on labor associated on the basis of self-management in pursuit of its production and management intersts," Franc Popit said. He went on: "Regardless of the pressure exerted by the economic situation, we must change relations and economic policy in this field as well. We must energetically put an end to collusion between the exponents of greater independence of management in organizations and communities of associated labor, and place the activity of the state administration in the service of associated labor. It is necessary to close those channels for the issuing of money and sources of inflation over which the state has so far exercised sovereign control by printing money and raising loans abroad. It is necessary to reduce budgetary spending considerably and abolish the possibilities for concentrating funds for accumulation in a nonself-managing way. The concept, mechanisms and practice of the economic policy should be revised in such a way that economic measures will encourage self-managing pooling and association of labor and resources.

[Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene at 0927 GMT on 15 April adds the following passage: "The increased strains in our country's foreign liquidity and disruptions in reproduction have increased the differences in views on the relations in the use and management of the part of income which workers create and earn with the foreign exchange operations and through the role and functioning of the foreign exchange market. There are increasingly strong aspirations to change the relations in the management of foreign exchange, as a specific form of income, defined by the law on foreign trade and foreign exchange system now in effect, and put them on a state ownership basis. In this manner this part of reproduction would be torn out of the complete system of self-managing relations. It would be organized on a production relationship that would be different from the one defined by the Constitution . The flows of foreign exchange resources in social reproduction and the relations in creating, earning and using foreign exchange are now regulated by the workers in the organizations of associated labor within the framework of the working, economic and production cooperation. This makes possible a joint earning of foreign exchange and contributes to increasing exports and achieving greater economic effects. It is their right and responsibility to regulate these relations on the basis of the principles of association of labor and pooling of resources and of joint revenue and joint income.

"If we yielded to the pressures for changing the law on foreign trade and foreign exchange system, we would tear the entire management of foreign exchange resources out of the framework of the self-managing income-based relations -- that is, out of the framework of the mutually determined rights and responsibilities in the production of export products and in considering the contributions of the individual parts of the associated labor to increasing the general possibilities for exports and to achieving better export results. Whether we will advance with our joint efforts to a firm and more stable economic operation in the entire associated labor depends on this. It is only through the income-based associations, as also regards the foreign exchange operations, that we will insure -- because of the direct interests of the associated labor -- the effect of the economic criteria.

"These criteria are valid in the international commodity trade, on our entire economic operations. It is only in this way that we will really struggle -- and not only in principle -- for the higher productivity and greater effects of economic operations of associated labor, of each of its cells and of our entire community. [applause]

"If we now opportunistically yielded to the pressures which invoke the difficulties, we would thereby objectively allow the spreading of all forms of group ownership monopoly and spontaneous development. This would give rise to an irresponsible attitude of the organizations of associated labor toward fulfilling difficult and demanding tasks of our economy through mutual relations and associations. In this way the erroneous expectations would also be sustained that it is possible to shift one's own difficulties onto others without everyone in this connection doing everything possible -- with a responsible attitude toward the rights of others and toward managing social property -- to improve his own economic operations and assume his share of the burden in fulfilling the common tasks and obligations toward others with whom he is linked in production and in managing social reproduction.

"It is necessary to end the practice which allows those who are inefficiently managing their economic affairs and incurring debts everywhere and not fulfilling their obligations in this connection but shifting them to others not to be socially condemned for their actions and not to suffer any material consequences. We must reach a situation in which no one will incur any debts either at home or abroad without insuring either on his own or together with others that the obligations he assumes will be fulfilled. We will carry out these changes if the effect of the objective economic laws in the socialist commodity production, organized on the basis of self-management, will be taken into consideration.

"This means that all subjective economic factors must -- consistently and at the cost of economic and legal sanctions -- respect the economic criteria that are dominant in the world market, in production and distribution. The need to create income and reduce all forms of consumption within the limits of realized income must objectively force them to comply with this requirement. And finally, they must be economically stimulated to ensure the circulation of accumulation funds, conceived on the basis of self-management, and their necessary concentration in the most widely varying forms of association of labor and the pooling of resources."]

"Self-managing and democratic concentration of social capital through self-managing agreement-seeking in associated labor on the basis of continuous and [word indistinct] social planning is the alternative to the concentration of these resources by means of the still dominant methods of state coercion or in other nonself-managing ways of alienating these resources from the workers who have created them," Franc Popit said. He continued later on in his report: "The inclusion of associated labor in the international division of labor is one of the key prerequisites for steady and stable socioeconomic development, for our higher standard of living, for an active policy of international cooperation, for the policy of open borders for the ever-increasing circulation of people, goods and ideas.

"The quicker inclusion of associated labor in the international division of labor will tighten or, in other words, make more objective the criteria of economic activity, broaden the possibilities for the better utilization of production capacities and natural resources, the introduction of modern technology, modernization of production in general and the mastering of modern and in terms of international criteria, competitive production programs and orientations. We also expect the greater degree of inclusion of associated labor in the international production processes to lead to higher productivity of work, more efficient utilization of the means of social reproduction, less dependence on licenses, greater job creation possibilities and so forth. What is essential is whether our measures and instruments of economic policy will support these processes or whether we will continue, through delays and inadequate administrative work, to stifle them and regress to the system of centralization, distribution and all else that we are familiar with from our past period and that has objectively led us to our present situation."

Franc Popit went on to say further in his report that the research and educational work is increasingly becoming a qualitative factor of development. He spoke about vocational education and the ideological struggle in culture. After stressing that the tasks defined in Edvard Kardelj's book "Directions of Development" were of permanent significance for the League of Communists, he went on to stress: "In the historical struggle waged by the Slovene working class and the working classes of all of our people we have laid firm foundations for the equality and development of all the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia. This process can continue successfully only in conditions of socialist self-management in which the working people are taking control of their own destiny.

"The exacerbation of international relations and manifestations of nationalism take place whenever there is a halt in socialist self-managing decisionmaking on the key issues of our economic and political development, and thereby also on the economic and any other form of equality between peoples. The principled settling of the national question, consolidation of the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and the realization of the long-term interests of the working class are only feasible through the democratic transfer of the functions of the state to self-managing agreement-seeking and consultations between the exponents of self-managing rights, responsibilities and duties. This does not represent a denial of the significant role which the state still performs today as the instrument of working class rule, both in the service of the promotion of self-managing development and in the protection of its achievements and values.

"We will oppose any attempt to exploit the national identity of the working people in order to strengthen the centralist and unitarist or separatist-nationalist tendencies."

Concluding his report at the Ninth Congress of the Slovene League of Communists, Franc Popit stressed that there is no danger that Yugoslavia will not possess the strength it needs for its survival and development. "What this is about is what kind of Yugoslavia we will continue building, whether the progressive socialist self-managing forces, together with the League of Communists will be capable enough of building and establishing Yugoslavia as a socialist, self-managing, democratic federal and nonaligned country or whether they will on the other hand, allow various centralist, etatist or even unitarist forces to prevail in it. This latter option would inevitably hinder our development and jeopardize the fundamental principles for the sake of which we opted to live together in a common state.

"We pin our hope especially in the young generation and its resolve to become involved in a responsible manner in the revolutionary process. We are realizing an idea that is older than the working class and the implementation of which reaches into the distant future."

FIRST PART OF DRAGOSAVAC LCY PLENUM SPEECH 8 APR

AU151000 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 9 Apr 82 pp 8, 9

[Introductory speech by Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at the 25th LCY Central Committee plenum held in Belgrade on 8 April; a major portion of the Dragosavac speech, roughly the second half, was monitored from TANJUG and appears on pages I 1-7 of the 9 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT; this latter part is carried in identical form by Ljubljana DELO; the first part of the speech, the portion not monitored from TANJUG, appears below]

[Text] The Central Committee commission for preparing the draft resolution for the 12th LCY Congress held 11 sessions, and its six working groups for the individual fields held over 30 meetings. In addition, the working groups organized more special meetings on individual current topics in which many political, professional and scientific workers from throughout the country participated.

In addition, written proposals of organizations,institutions and individuals were considered in drawing up the draft resolution.

Because of the scope of the problems as well as its volume, the draft resolution is similar to the resolutions of previous congresses. The problem of the extensiveness of our documents is caused by a continued lack of consistency and conciseness. It is possible and necessary, particularly in the public debate, to shorten or leave out certain explanations which may be useful mainly for the debate and the press commentaries. In the final editing, we can also ensure that the more topical problems are expressed, and that resolutions will be more action-orientated. We must remember that the draft resolution will go through public debate, the Central Committee will then discuss it again, and later we will send it to the delegates of the 12th LCY Congress.

Proceeding from the LCY program, the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses adopted ideopolitical decisions which are of long-term importance for the development of our society on the foundations of socialist self-management. The focal point of these decisions and political relations is laid down by the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor. That marked a new state on the road to a free association of direct producers.

The League of Cummunists is a revolutionary organization responsible for the continuity of our socialist self-managing development. It has the task of discovering the contradictions in our development and judging their influence on social trends, while directing the activity of all subjective forces to the development and consolidating of self-management.

The awareness of belonging to Socialist Federal Yugoslavia as a free and independent, self-managing community of peoples and nationalities enjoying equal rights is deeply rooted in our working people. Hence the League of Communists should see that the great power of increased socialist awareness and devotion of the working people to the goals and values of our society should become as politically creative as possible. This awareness should contribute to the practical solution of current social problems.

The 12th congress is a congress of a continuity of our revolutionary development, as well as a congress of resolute action for successfully overcoming our contradictions and difficulties. The basis of this continuity is the firm determination of our workers class, the working people and citizens for socialist self-management; for the further socialization of the means of production in a federal community of free and equal nationalities guided by brotherhood and unity; for nonaligned policy; for equitable and democratic international political and economic relations; and for cooperation on the basis of equality in the international workers and progressive movement.

Despite the very unfavorable influences of the world economic trends and intensified domestic economic difficulties, since the last congress we have further developed the material production forces and socioeconomic relations based on socialist self-management. We have achieved significant results in education, science, culture, health and social care, and so forth.

At the same time, we have enountered great disturbances in the trends of social reproduction. The development and economic policy is only slowly adapting itself to the changes in the international division of labor, which calls for more intensive economic operations. We have been solving the disproportion between production and consumption partially with inflationary financing and incurring debts abroad. We have not implemented well qualitative structural changes or greater labor productivity.

All this has intensified problems even more. At the same time, we have not reacted in time to disturbances in the world economy, particularly to the energy crisis and monetary-credit trends, to overcome the difficulties more easily.

A number of contradictions have intensified on the current level of socioeconomic development. The worst among these contradictions is the one between the achieved level of economic development and self-management; between the social character of labor and resources, and relatively expressed aspirations for state-ownership and group-ownership relations; between efforts to narrowing down self-managing decisionmaking, and the need for developing it so that it embraces the entire system; between very important productive, professional, political and other potentials for a more rapid socioeconomic development and the aspirations for alienating social power from the workers class and the organized and associated working people -- something that obviously obstructs these potentials.

A dynamic and proportionally more consistent economic development is the basic element of a long-term program of the workers class' revolutionary self-managing transformation. This calls for great changes in economic development and all behavior, as well as a more permanent and greater inclusion in the international division of labor. It is on this basis that an ideological and political mobilization of the League of Communists, the workers class and all working people is possible and necessary. In overcoming tendencies toward political passivity, we must also critically weigh the activity and influence of communists on realizing our own positions and decisions. We must sharply settle accounts with opportunism, vacillation, inconsistency and the paying of lip services to tasks.

In overcoming the economic difficulties and contradictions, it is particularly important that we make a change in the material and social valuation of production work. This is also the basic message of the third congress of self-managers. The ideological struggle against a voluntaristic distribution of income which is not based on the results of work, on improved production, must be the focal point of everyday action of subjective forces. Communists must make efforts, by their own example and by struggle within the system, to assert the principle that work is the basis of man's material and social position.

What we need is a permanent qualitative, long-term and current economic policy. We also need a more consistent struggle of the League of Communists and other subjective socialist forces against all forms of economic, political, cultural isolation; against making selfish individual interests absolute, and imposing them; for socialist self-managing relations; for asserting the constitutional character of our federation; and against destructive, particularist, separatist and bureaucratic-centralist strivings. We must more rapidly abandon the non-self-managing notion of the state. This action ranges from making the state absolute, to underestimating the state. It neglects the fact that we need the state, which will be subordinated to self-management, to strengthening the power of the workers class, the working people and all our peoples and nationalities.

One of the central questions examined by the commission was to determine the tasks of the LCY in further developing socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations.

Between the congresses we made considerable progress in the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations on the basis of the Constitution, the Associated Labor Law and the ideopolitical premises of the 11th LCY Congress. We achieved a further rise in society's material production forces. This is shown both in the material and cultural as well as the social development of all peoples and nationalities, republics and provinces. Self-management, as an orientation of our revolutionary development, is increasingly becoming the awareness and practice of millions of working people of socialist Yugoslavia.

The analysis pointed out many intensified social and economic problems. It also noted the shortcomings of the League of Communists and other socialist subjective forces that prevented the solving of these problems more quickly and successfully. At the same time, it was said that we can find solutions to our economic and political difficulties only within our socialist self-managing system, above all through an enhancement of self-managing rights and responsibilities of the working people themselves.

We must admit, however, that we have not always been resolute in implementing the Constitution and the Associated Labor Law. Therefore, a certain impasse has developed in promoting further important qualitative changes in several fields of social reproduction. We cannot always invoke the excuse that statist, technocratic and other similar forces are offering resistance, even though they really exist in our society and we will keep meeting them for some time to come. It must be clear to us that the League of Communists and socialist subjective forces should and can do more so that the workers in associated labor finally control income and accumulation, the association of labor and pooling of resources, income links, self-managing planning, the implementation of policy and economic stabilization, and a quicker and more successful solving of tasks in workers' material interests in greater production and labor productivity, and in this way increase their standard of living. It is obvious that all our ideopolitical activities and social practice have reached an impasse which we must certainly overcome in the future.

The incessant development of material production forces and self-managing relations, as well as the independnet and nonaligned foreign policy, demand that we change many of our habits in our economic relations with foreign countries. Through better organization at home and a quicker self-managing association of labor and pooling of resources, and through our economic policy, we must ensure that we will increase exports, eliminate the deficit in the balance of payments, and reduce the country's foreign debt. A successful implementation of this policy will depend on the growth of labor productivity and our competitiveness. It will also depend on urgent measures to facilitate the penetration of our economy on the world market. This should happen despite the very unfavorable conditions caused on that market by recession, protectionism and other obstacles, which are not diminishing but increasing.

There is no doubt that our own problems, which we are experiencing in implementing economic stabilization, demand some denial, greater labor efforts and all-round saving. We are lagging in this respect, although our chief reserves are precisely in this field. This means that we must struggle resolutely so that everybody in our country will earn his living by work, and so that the growth of the standard of living will depend most on the growth of labor productivity and real income. We must also change attitudes toward production work. In my opinion, broad realistic social actions to productively employ especially young and professional cadres is urgently necessary.

This is a difficult and long-term task that can only be realized by effective action and the organization of all social factors. The material valuation of production work must change so there no longer will be many unemployed waiting for office jobs. There is no need for so many office jobs and our economy cannot support them. Our administration as a whole is too expensive and ineffective. The solution of this problem calls for further school reform in all republics and provices if we want to coordinate education with the real needs of associated labor.

The problems in the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market have become more acute recently.

There is no dilemma: unified or common market. We have settled this problem with our program and the Constitution. A unifed market is for us the basic condition for successful economic and social development.

Associated labor is that factor which should, through the delegate system, also influence a more successful settling of the situation in the market and remove opposition to socialist self-managing production relations. Socialist self-management calls for a unified Yugoslav market with free movement and association of labor and means of reproduction, with free change of labor and production, scientific achievements and professional experiences throughout the entire Yuglsav socialist community. Briefly, it calls for the equality of all working people and their basic organizations of associated labor in carrying out their activities and in earning income throughout our country.

Therefore, we must consistently develop all links of our society -- in the economic system, strategy of economic development, and the development and current economic policies. Thus, we must assert everything that we have in common, which unites our social community on the foundations of complete equality of all peoples and nationalities, republics and provinces. We must assert responsibility for the individual and collective development of the country, on the bases of a unified system of socialist self-managing relations, against every centralism, particularism and isolation, as well as against conservative and reactionary strivings.

The main condition to achieve this is an economic policy firmly based on the economic law of commodity production in socialist self-management and successful self-managing social planning. This calls for overcoming voluntarism and for removing statism in politics and daily practice.

The draft resolution determines the tasks of the League of Communists in the further development of the political system of socialist self-management. With its workers-class basis and democratic nature in daily practice, the delegate system is increasingly more confirmed as an important element of the system of self-management, as a link that contributes to enriching the policy of equality among peoples and nationalities, republics and autonomous provinces, and to developing socialist togetherness, brotherhood and unity of peoples and nationalities.

The assertion of the principle of collective work, decionmaking and responsibility -- the essence of Tito's initiative -- results from the internal need and logic of the development of socialist self-management, as well as from the development of the delegate system. For this reason the communists, together with other working people and citizens, are obliged to work for a consistent assertion of collective work and decisionmaking in all organs and institutions of the political system. This will contribute to abandoning political position of the workers class and working people in social reproduction, the socioeconomic and political basis is constantly being expanded, the workers-class essence of equality is being enriched, and the brotherhood, unity and socialist togetherness of peoples and nationalities is being consolidated. With constant struggle for the equality of the working people and citizens in all forms of social and political organization -- primarily in employment, education, science, culture, information, an equitable use of languages and alphabets and so forth -- the League of Communists must take care even more than in the past that the problem of equality of peoples and nationalities is discussed and resolved everywhere through our system, particularly through the delegate system.

In the upcoming period, the revolutionary point of struggle of the league of communists will have to be directed against nationalism, chauvinism, irredentism and other antisocialist aspirations. It will be necessary to resolutely oppose the undermining of equality, brotherhood and unity and socialist togetherness among peoples and nationalities.

The struggle of organized socialist forces under the leadership of the League of Communists against every form of nationalism, against the sources and proponents of nationalism, must be constant and consistent everywhere. The basic organizations of the League of Communists must urgently prepare themselves for continuous, complex and determined activity against all proponents of nationalist and chauvinist ideas and activities.

The League of Communists must make efforts so that political and action unity will constantly be asserted in the Socialist Alliance, the front of all organized socialist forces and patriotic working people, so that the Socialist Alliance too will become an active, democratic part of the delegate system.

The draft resolution insists that the workers class must achieve its prevailing influence in information and propaganda. This was a basic demand of the 11th LCY Congress. Defying all phenomena that obstruct the system of information, the League of Communists must work for a socialization of the editorial policy of public media, and for democratization of all relations in the system of information. Real activity, on the delegate foundations, in all bodies that influence information can contribute to that most.

The draft resolution also stresses the obligation of communists working in information media to oppose all alien concepts, and to oppose dogmatic attempts at curtailing the freedom of public media under the cloak of the struggle for their so-called absolute freedom and independence from self-managing socialism.

The commission believes that the 12th LCY Congress should devote more attention to all-people's defense and social self-protection, and that it should consider the unfavorable development of international relations and the constant deterioration of the military-political situation in the world and Eruope. For this reason the need for further developing and strengthening the defensive-protective capability of our society is increasing.

The League of Communists and other organized socialist forces still have very responsible tasks in implementing the complex and long-term self-managing transformation of scientific, educational and cultural activities.

The need is also felt for more decisive and better organized ideopolitical activity aimed at changing more quickly the position of science in our society, at creating a social situation in which science would be more expressed as an important production force of associated labor and responsible subjective factor of overall development.

Developments in the field of culture in the last few years remind us that the League of Communists must again assert the socialist self-managing transformation of culture.

The freedom of creativity is an important achievement of our socialist revolution and of democratic social relations in the pluralism of self-managing interests. In this connection, the League of Communists has always encouraged and will continue to encourage scientific and cultural-artistic creative work. This contributes to deepening our understandings and expresses class, socialist, democratic and humanistic values. At the same time, the League of Communists will oppose those who strive to obstruct social progress and defend obsolete social relations. An important role in furthering spreading the freedom of creativity is played by social, scientific and artistic criticism that is socialist-directed and based on Marxism.

The unity of the League of Communists as regards the principle tasks of the ideological and social struggle -- the development and assertion of socialist self-management as the basic production relationship -- is the basic condition for consolidating the attainments of our revolution. These attainments are the result of the common struggle of the workers class and working people of all peoples and nationalities led by communists. The emphasis is on the obligation of every member and organization of the League of Communists to strengthen, develop and confirm this unity in everyday specific social activity within the political system of socialist self-management.

This part of the draft resolution draws particular attention to the important, and increasingly more responsible, role of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in solving current ideopolitical problems. What is involved in fact is the need to mobilize and organize all capabilities of the League of Communists and its collective knowledge and capability, so as to assert even more consistently the constitutional position of the basic organization of associated labor -- that is, the strategy of associated labor on the broadest democratic foundations.

The further qualitive development of self-managing socioeconomic and political relations calls for an emphasis on Marxist theoretical thinking. It dictates that we systematically study and purposefully direct the processes of socialist self-management and the possibilities for further development.

In connection with the role of the League of Communists in developing social criticism, two essential tasks were stressed: to ensure the material and ideological possibilities for understanding social processes and tendencies more deeply, and to create such a social atmosphere in which all progressive socialist social forces will assert themselves more decisively as factors of progressive social thought. The draft resolution advocates democratic, well-argued and constructive public criticism. It stresses that the League of Communists must resolutely settle accounts ideologically and politically with opposing and unacceptable positions, ideological views and attitudes, primarily in one's own ranks, and clearly disassociate oneself from them.

The draft resolution stresses that the League of Communists, as the most responsible part of the socialist forces, should by its even more involved and much better organized activity develop social awareness and socialist self-management. The draft resolution stresses that it should constantly and relentlessly oppose all hostile activities directed against our revolution.

I would also like to stress that our resolute decision and task, as is also stated in the draft resolution, is that we should consistently and creatively develop relations in the League of Communists, the ideopolitical and organizational unity of the LCY and the action capability of all basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists, in accordance with the essence and principles of democratic centralism. The unity of the League of Communists must be strengthened so that the LCY will also in future be a united organization, a vanguard leading ideological and political force of the workers class and the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities. Experience shows that LCY unity can be firm only if we constantly develop and consolidate it as a workers-class and revolutionary, dynamic and creative unity. This must be taken into consideration also in the future work on preparing amendments and supplements to the LCY Statute, as well as the statutes of the republican and provincial Leagues of Communists.

In view of the exceptional seriousness of the international situation and trends in the workers, liberation and other progressive movements, as well as in view of the increasingly greater importance of the nonaligned policy, the commission for preparing the draft resolution for the 12th LCY Congress proposed that the foreign political problems be dealt with in a separate resolution. Anyway, this was also the custom at the previous LCY congresses.

The draft resolution tries to portray the positions of the Yugoslav communists on the development of relations, in the modern world; on the deteriorated international situation, and the tasks which this situation dictates to the peace-loving and progressive forces; and on progressive as well as contradictory tendencies in the workers and other movements, which work for a social transformation and socialism. And within this framework of international relations, it draws attention to the continuity of our principled positions, according to which we will continue, just as in the past, to act in our struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation, international social progress and socialism.

It is not necessary that I explain in detail the complex international relations which are dealt with by the draft resolution. I will only speak about some of the points.

You have seen that also in the draft report on the work of the LCY Central Committee for the 12th congress, we have stressed that for the LCY and the SFRY, it is particularly important that both in our program and in the congress documents, as well as in the documents for the 11th congress, we realistically assessed the basic directions of international social processes and that we drew attention to all positive facts, as well as dangers that result from international relations in general.

It was primarily confirmed that the progressive and revolutionary sociopolitical forces, which wage a struggle for peace, against exploitation, supremacy and hegemony, for national social emancipation, social progress and socialism, continue to be strengthened. This struggle is spreading and intensifying. It is assuming new forms and substance. The national liberation struggle of peoples has scored new victories. The efforts of peoples and countries to make independent decisions on their internal system and road of development is being increasingly linked with the struggle for real equality, not only political but also economic, for the right of the workers class, the working people, peoples and nationalities to become a political factor, to make direct decisions on the results of their work and on social affairs in general.

The Nonaligned Movement and policy -- one of the most important factors of the struggle for peace and a free, equitable and comprehensive progress of peoples -- has developed into an irreplaceable initiator of demands for new international political and economic relations and for equitable international cooperation, demands which most broadly express the interests of mankind. Within the framework of all these socialist, revolutionary, workers, progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist, anticolonial and national liberation forces, the future of socialism is expressed which is increasingly being confirmed as a world process. These are the vital positive factors of the current relations in the world which the LCY supports and will continue to support, because the LCY itself is an inseparable part of them. [The remainder of this speech was processed from TANJUG.]

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT ENDS TALKS, DEPARTS 15 APR

LD152108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1911 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Zagreb, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger this evening expressed satisfaction at having had the opportunity to visit Slovenia and Croatia and see for himself the diversity and unity of the country manifested in the meetings he had during the stay in Yugoslavia. President Kirchschlaeger this evening left Zagreb for Vienna after a three-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The distinguished guest, his wife and aides were seen off at Zagreb Airport by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sergej Kraigher, President of the Republican Presidency of Croatia Jakov Blazevic, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and other high officials of the host country.

Sergej Kraigher and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger held closing talks this afternoon in Zagreb. The two presidents assessed that the favourable outcome of this visit was also to be credited to successful bilateral cooperation over the recent years, which opens up [word indistinct] stage in relations between the two countries. Once again both sides agreed on the importance of the need to fully implement the rights of the Croatian and Slovene minorities in (?Austria), considering that this constitutes an integral part of the further successful development of (bilateral relations).

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA SIGNED

LD151436 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Sofia, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Bulgaria will advance mutual economic cooperation, particularly in the field of machine building, electrical industry, electronics, light industry and ship building. This was confirmed here today by the signing of the protocol on the 18th session of the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian commission for economic, trade and scientific-technical cooperation. At the session it was assessed by both sides that economic cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully. Conditions have been created for the realization of an ambitious trade project in keeping with which in the period between 1981 and 1985 trade would reach three billion one hundred million dollars. The volume of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian trade last year totalled 353 million dollars. Yugoslav exports to Bulgaria totalled 169 million dollars.

GENERAL LJUBICIC TO VISIT USSR IN APRIL

LD151456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, SFRY federal secretary for national defense and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will pay an official friendly visit to the USSR and the Soviet Armed Forces in the second half of April, at the invitation extended to him on behalf of the USSR Government by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defense and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR ECONOMIC TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU151910 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Apr -- As part of the preparations for the forthcoming session of the intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet committee for economic and scientific and technical cooperation, which will be held in late April in Moscow, a meeting of the Yugoslav part of the committee was held in Belgrade today. Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, was chairman. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the executive councils of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy. The meeting discussed in detail the overall economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and noted that it is developing successfully. The level of trade of $6.6 billion achieved in 1981 shows that trade developed to mutual advantage both in volume and structure.

Cooperation and other forms of long-term production cooperation have successfully developed and expanded, which also contributes to a positive development of overall economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. Cooperation in implementing the agreement on credit cooperation in reconstructing and building economic projects being built in the SFRY is developing favorable.

It was noted that in the first quarter of 1982 the commodity exchange as well as the situation pertaining to the concluded accords on deliveries of goods and realizing services is developing favorably. Trade for this year is being coordinated on the level of $7 billion, and this calls for mutual efforts by the economies of the two countries to realize this volume of trade. Despite certain difficulties that appear periodically, it was assessed that real possibilities exist for realizing the agreed commodity trade this year.

The readiness of the Yugoslav economic organizations to participate in the reconstruction and construction of projects in the USSR was expressed.

SAWPY BODY VIEWS SECURITY SITUATION IN KOSOVO

AU161141 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] A session of the SAWPY Federal Conference coordination committee for all-people's defense and social self-protection was held in Belgrade. The SAWP tasks in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection were discussed. These tasks stem from the LCY political platform on Kosovo. Viewed generally, the security situation in all republics and Vojvodina is stable and satisfactory. In Kosovo, the enemy continues to operate from the nationalist and irredentist positions, although serious blows have been inflicted on it. The enemy did not succeed in penetrating the ranks of the workers class nor in creating bases among peasants, it was stressed at the session.

UROSEVAC AUTHORITIES IDENTIFY DEMONSTRATORS

AU152039 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] During the 12 days that have elapsed since the latest hostile demonstrations organized by Albanian nationalists and irredentists in the city of Urosevac, our correspondent Selim Zejneli writes, the process of identification and political differentiation is going on normally.

The attention of the security organs and of the League of Communists has been centered on identifying the participants in the demonstrations held on 3 April 1982. So far, the security organs have interviewed 63 individuals suspected of having participated in the demonstrations. Of these, 49 have been identified, of whom 34 pupils are from secondary schools. Out of this number of secondary school pupils, 19 attend the economic and technical schools and 5 are from the first and second grades of the general secondary school.

Among those who participated in the demonstrations, seven unemployed workers have been identified so far, as well as four students and only one temporary (?teacher). Of those who have been identified as having participated in the demonstrations, 22 were sentenced by magistrates to from 15 to 60 days imprisonment. Penal procedures have been instituted against five people.

Since 3 April 1982, when the enemy organized public hostile demonstrations in Urosevac Commune, only two hostile actions have been reported: In one case slogans were painted on the walls of a local factory and in the other case slogans were painted on [words indistinct]. During this period, the League of Communists in the commune and all progressive forces have carried out intensive ideopolitical activities for the further identification and political differentiation. Apart from the afforementioned administrative measures, social-political measures are also being applied.

GRLICKOV MEETS WITH GREEK COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

LD152240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Dr Aleksandar Grlickov has received member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party [word indistinct] "of the Interior" Costas Filinis who today arrived on a brief visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee.

During the friendly meeting Grlickov and Filinis favourably assessed the development of cooperation between the LCY and the KKES. They also exchanged information on the two parties' activities at the internal and international levels and views on developments and relations within the communist and workers' movements in the world. Preparations for the 12th Congress of the LCY and the 3rd Congress of the KKES figured prominently during the meeting.

LJUBICIC MEETS LIBYAN MILITARY DELEGATION

LD151454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Apr (TANJUG) -- The promotion of cooperation between the armed forces of Yugoslavia and Libya was in the focus of today's talks between the Yugoslav secretary for national defence, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, and the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir. Brigadier Ab Bakr Yunis Jabir, heading a Libyan military delegation, arrived in Belgrade this morning on an official visit to Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav Armed Forces. During the visit in Yugoslavia, the guest from Libya and the members of the Libyan Armed Forces delegations will visit some units and institutions of the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN YOUTH DELEGATION -- Belgrade, 14 Apr (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League of Bulgaria arrived in Belgrade today as guest of the Presidium of the Federal Confrence of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia. The Bulgarian delegation, which is led by Pencho Sirakov, secretary of the Central Committee, was today received Byivan Kozlovacki, secretary of the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 14 Apr 82 LD]